

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

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## DISAFFECTION IN IRELAND.

The condition of Ireland still absorbs the attention of the Government, the Parliament, and the community, almost even to the exclusion of topics of dearest interest in England, and all-important questions of domestic legislation. Other excitements, no matter how fierce or violent—disturbances at home, or prospects of alarm abroad—are as it were hushed amid the fury of the louder controversy of repeal, and silence themselves into an anxious listening to the wild out-blows of agitation which come sweeping from the Irish soil. Spain is in a conflict of rebellion—one of those dire spasms of revolution which unhinge her Government, and make her throne as it were a cradle, rocked rudely by the conflicting passions of the people—and yet our sympathies are weak and passive; and even our English jealousies of French intrigue do not bestir us away from a fixed contemplation of the great Irish question which is earthshaking society at home. The battle between Puseyism and the pure old simple Protestantism, which we have clung to so long, and clothed with a veneration and respect only commensurate with its virtue, may still wax warm in the universities, but in the great external world it bides its breath before repeal. The question of education, those clauses of the Factory Bill which promised an improvement of the social and moral condition of a race of infant slaves—slaves whom benevolence was to emancipate from one thralldom, and knowledge to light out of another—are abandoned by the Government with some mortification, and by the people with a passiveness which proves that they have more absorbing interests in view. The struggle to reconcile the conflicts of sectarianism has ceased and is forgotten amid the turmoil of repeal. Wales rears the head of riot, mad delusionists crusade against turnpikes and tranquillity, the Rebeccaites are strong in their sedition, and still the excitement of politics turns to Ireland alone. The non-intrusion question, the Scotch Church, the English poor-law, nay, almost all subjects of quarrel, grievance, or complaint, have fallen under the shade of the shamrock, and Erin, the great country of agitation, “stands alone in the storm!” Every mail, every newspaper, brings from Ireland fresh elements of turbulence—stirring, enthusiastic, feverish reports of almost rebellious meetings congregating with quite rebellious strength. The threat of physical force, the defiance of millions, is hurled in the teeth of Government with a boldness which becomes no whit the more attractive because it grins through the mockery of peace. The speeches of O’Connell and those who sail with him in the same vessel of desperation, grow into a madness of invective against “England and the English,” against the “Saxon,” the “Sassenach,” the “Alien,” far exceeding in bitterness anything of which either gall or daring has ventured utterance before. Men stand in armies, as it were, to listen to the very pibroch of war. They are told how well they could fight if they would, but how they shall not because of peace! The sword is waved before them, and they are shown with what power they can wield it; but it is returned into the scabbard—because of peace! There is the world-moral of peace set up—we must say ironically, sarcastically, falsely—in the very blaze of threat, defiance, passion, exultation in numbers, and such elements of agitation as “peace did ever deem unnatural,” and all whose tendency is to “laugh order into scorn.” It is absurd to feign a blindness to these facts—to the truth that Mr. O’Connell has so many marching armies of an agitated people at his disposal for peace or war—at his disposal for any mischief to which he chooses to set them, and if he does not tell them to *act* mischief, he tells them to *think* mischief, which is the first step towards acting it after all. Nor are even the oratory of the Liberator, and the exhortations of his clergy, employed among the people of Ireland without every sort and order of auxiliary agitation. That wild and beautiful stimulus, which among a warm, romantic, and poetic race—full of heroic and traditionary superstitions—is even more dangerous than beautiful—we mean, passion-clothed, familiar-appealing, ballad-minstrelsy, has been worked, and is working, with force, and depth, and violence, echo-full and sympathetic of the maddest words that have ever been spoken by O’Connell amidst that wild hurricane of the popular spirit with which he has now disordered the sobriety of his native land. Here are words that burn, gathered by us at random from the new “Lyrics of Repeal”:

Bondsmen! compatriots! scoff of the stranger,  
Grasp the war-torch, and the chain-breaking sword;  
Or crouch, like lashed hounds, at the foreigner’s manger,  
And lick the red scourge of your Sassenach lord!  
Rouse you! for shame! from the slumber of ages,  
Sons of the murdered, by forest and caves;  
Shout like the ocean, when fierce tempest rages,  
Rise with the strength of ten millions of waves!  
Sound a loud hymn; for the gathering nation,  
Surging and murmuring, heaves like the sea;  
Sound! and full soon the glad harp-string’s vibration  
Shall chime to the chorus of millions made free!  
By the crimson Clontarf, and the Liffey’s dark water,  
By shore, vale, and stream, with our heart’s blood that runs!  
By Barrow and Boyne, conflagration and slaughter,  
Shall toss their red plumes in the blaze of our guns!

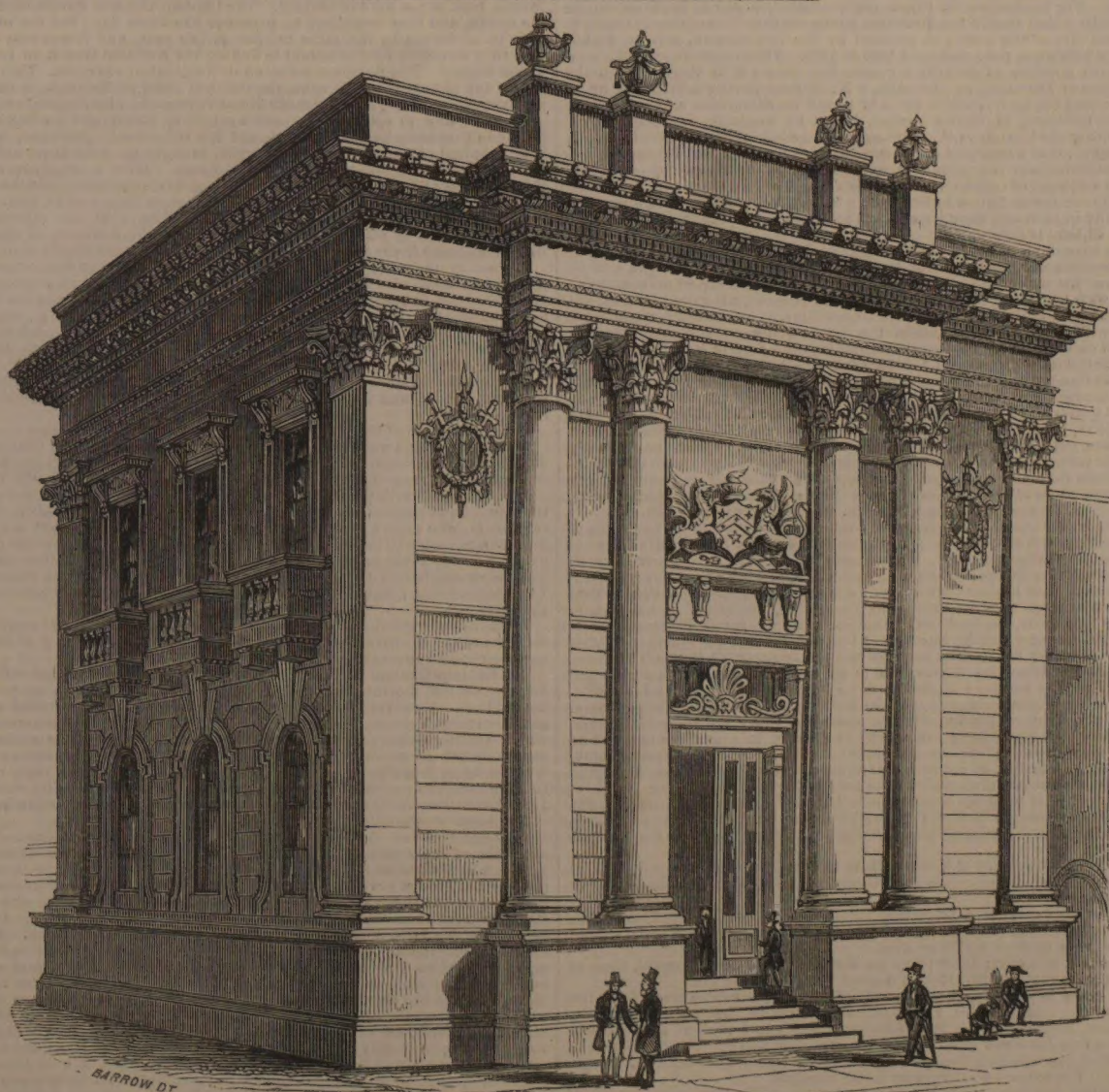
Sober men, virtuous men, patriots, read verses like these,

speeches like O’Connell’s, with some contempt, perhaps; with much compassion, but certainly with the utmost sorrow of heart. However liberal, however radical the feeling in England, it cannot meet the spirit of this sort of agitation—its unfairness, its illegality, its disloyalty.

Why ferment these accursed differences between England and Ireland, as if the English people were not full of kindred with the Irish, as if they had not learned to nourish sympathies in common, as if, for years, they had not “taken their wrongs to their bosom,” and raised their voices for their redress. Did not the popular voice of England carry Catholic Emancipation in conjunction and brotherhood with those who blame and hate her now? Did not reforms—parliamentary and municipal—tread in the footsteps of the first great boon? Did not concessions to the Roman Catholic religion of Ireland, and even abolition of Protestant taxation, in the shape of tithes, go farther still? and are not the people (we do not speak of the Government, though we hope it of that also), are not the people of this country still ready to make further and generous concessions to the people of Ireland, in the spirit of such brotherhood as should exist among communities, with a manly sense of their injuries, and a conscientious knowledge of their rights? We honestly believe that there is no civil nor even religious oppression in Ireland which the English would not honourably and heartily find a sponge to wipe away; how ungrateful, then, how insidious, how almost unnatural it is for agitation to set up enmity between them, and to tinge the feelings of a glowing and excited nation with a fiendlike and soil-rooted antipathy to a land with which—brother or alien—“Sassenach” or simple happy English—it must hold firm and binding companionship to the “crack of doom.” As for the plain question of repeal of the Union, it is nonsense to entertain it, except for purposes of riot, disaffection, and bloodshed. Those Eng-

lish who would else do any thing for Ireland are against it to a man. Those English who would repeal her bad poor-law, who would call back her absentee proprietors into the bosom of her soil, who would reform her oppressive landlords, who would lavish wealth upon her wastes and bogs, who would cultivate, educate, elevate her in the scale of civilization, who would even stifle prejudice, and pay almost a concession of conscience to the religious freedom of her people, would halt indignantly at the sound of the trumpet of repeal, and “wage war with worlds” before they would dismember the empire, unsettle the constitution, and insult the Throne. How much of Ireland herself is similarly staunch? How have her nobles and representatives come forward to declare their allegiance to the Union, and their resistance to repeal. And yet how wildly, how fearfully, how desperately is she agitated and shaken from county to county with the one absorbing cry.

Ireland *must* suffer—nay, she *does* suffer bitterly for this. Already it is announced that her Majesty has abandoned her intention of visiting the shamrock soil, and that dawn of joy which was beginning to gush upon the loyalty of her people has subsided into a hopeless regretfulness, which takes its only consolation in the excitement of turbulent ambition, and the mad folly of repeal. Not this evil alone. In the crisis of agitation all legislative improvement stands still—the clock remains motionless and unwound. The question arises—not “how to improve the condition of Ireland,” but “how to subject Ireland to the law.” An atmosphere of despondency pervades all well-wishers of the unhappy country agitated; and those who love her best desire her welfare in nothing more than in the crushing of the O’Connell turbulence, the revival of mutual sympathies between her people and the English, and the restoration of such a degree of tranquillity as may admit of the opportunity of legislating promptly for her wrongs.



THE NEW GRESHAM COLLEGE.

Gresham College was established for the delivery of lectures upon astronomy, physic, divinity, law, rhetoric, and geometry. They were delivered at the Royal Exchange till its destruction by fire;



after which, the Gresham Committee, consisting of the Mercers' Company, and other citizens, determined upon providing a separate edifice for the purposes of the college. Accordingly, the present building has been erected from the designs of Mr. George Smith, the architect to the committee. It is situated at the corner of Basinghall-street and Cateaton-street: it is of the enriched Roman style of architecture, and has an attached Corinthian portico on the principal entrance next Basinghall-street. The interior contains a large library and professor's room, on the ground floor; and a lecture-room on the one-pair floor, capable of holding upwards of 500 persons; separate rooms above are also provided for the different professors, together with apparatus rooms on the basement, apartments for attendants, &c. The building has been erected by Messrs. Baker and Son, at a cost of upwards of £7000.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, June 20.—Your excellent article on Spanish affairs in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday last has been much approved of in the French capital by all those who take a real interest in the welfare of unhappy Spain, whilst at the Hotel de Courcelles (the residence of Christina), and I am sorry to say at the Chateau, it has been most bitterly commented on, and, as you may naturally suppose, greatly blamed. I am still of opinion that Espartero will succeed in putting down the insurrection, but it must be confessed he has most powerful enemies; he has to contend with not only the intrigues of his Spanish opponents, but those of a powerful nation. It cannot be denied that the seat of the principal junta is in Paris, at the Hotel de Courcelles; from thence daily couriers are expedited to the frontiers, from thence secret agents are sent into Spain, from thence money in abundance is forwarded to the insurgents. The French Government either connive at what with justice might be called traitorous acts towards an ally, or they are ignorant of what is passing within five minutes' walk from the hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. To credit the latter would be absurd. Can it be possible that M. Guizot is not aware that General Narvaez, the sworn enemy of Espartero, and O'Donnell, the chief of the late Christina insurrection, have left Paris with passports *en règle* for Malaga?—that Generals Pezuela and Fulgoso are *en route* for Catalonia?—that five millions of francs in specie have been sent to Perpignan, to be placed at the disposal of the Junta of Barcelona? No! M. Guizot is well informed, and his only excuse can be that he is an instrument in the hands of his master. Examine for a moment the conduct of the French Government during the Carlist insurrection and now. Then many a Carlist officer of rank caught on the frontiers was, by order of M. Leroy, Sou-Prefet of Bayonne, arrested and transported into the interior, with chains on his neck and feet, dragged from his bed, and escorted on foot from brigade to brigade by gendarmes! Other Carlists who had, and that within the last three months, fixed their residences in Paris have been driven from the country, and it was only a few days since that a Carlist was condemned to prison for having returned to Paris from England, although he possessed a regular passport, signed by the French Ambassador in London. Now, the ultra-liberal insurgents—the Christina conspirators—the Maroto renegade Carlists, are received in the highest circles, and are permitted to penetrate into Spain upon every revolutionary movement. At Perpignan and Bayonne an insurrectionary junta is tolerated, I might say protected, and men publicly enrolled. And whence arises this inconsistent policy? Hatred to England—a desire to diminish the just influence of England in the Peninsula. The insurgents believe, or pretend to believe, that Louis Philippe is a disinterested friend, and therefore follow the instructions sent from France, but they have also a secret object in view; the Lopezites desire to be in power at the majority of the Queen, when in reality they, owing to the youth of the Queen, would become dictators. Christina, could she establish a Zea Bermudez, Toreno, or Martinez de la Rosa administration, would at the same epoch become the sole arbitrator of the destinies of Spain. Thus, what with hatred to England, and the desire to seize on the reins of Government, Espartero has a host of enemies to contend against, and rivers of blood will flow to carry out the iniquitous purposes of designing intriguers. But will the insurgents succeed? I repeat, in my opinion, with great difficulty. The heroic conduct of Colonel Echalecia in refusing to give up the fortress of Monjou is a deathblow to the insurgents. Should General Seoane advance with a respectable force on Barcelona the people will not risk a second bombardment; besides, independent of other fortresses in Catalonia, Espartero has still Lerida, one of the most important points of the principality. Be assured that so long as the mountaineers of Catalonia take no part with the insurgents, their position is very doubtful, and, from a letter which I have seen written by Tristany, it is given as positive that the Carlists intend preserving, at the present crisis, a strict neutrality. Attempts have been and are still making to get up an insurrection in the Basque provinces, but hitherto without success; and of this I feel certain, the Basques will never join the banners of Christina, Lopez, or France. You may be told that France has assured Lord Cowley that it will act in concert with England. Place no reliance on such a promise; Lord Palmerston can, if he pleases, give some curious details of the co-operation of the French Government under the quadruple alliance. In the meantime, a corps of observation is forming along the line of the Pyrenees, and officers of the staff of the Minister of War have been sent to Perpignan and Bayonne.

The Ministers are greatly dissatisfied with the commission charged with the examination of the budget, and it is said that several of its members are in disgrace in a high quarter. Marshal Soult demands that the effective of the army for 1843 should be carried to 284,000 infantry, &c., and 70,605 cavalry, for the service of the interior, and 60,000 infantry, &c., and 13,896 cavalry for Algiers. The commission have made a reduction of 14,000 men, and, notwithstanding all the entreaties of the Minister, persist in their resolution. The discussion on this subject in the Chamber of Deputies will be interesting, but should the Ministers be beaten they do not intend to retire. The effective of the army, as reduced by the commission, will be, within 8000 or 9000 men, the same as in 1838 or 1839. The Ministers are also in an awkward position as regards a commercial treaty with England. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 15th, a M. Mercier having asked some questions about the treaty, which he said would be disastrous and ruinous to French industry, M. Guizot replied, "that he would do nothing without consulting the Chambers." I some time since informed you, and I can now but repeat, that a treaty of commerce between England and France, in the present feelings of the people, is impossible. The high price of provisions is also a subject of serious interest; it is a fact, I believe not generally known, that France does not grow sufficient corn for its home consumption, it imports annually in corn and flour for about 270,892,447 francs, and exports only for about 43,139,114 francs.

You have often heard of the liberality of Louis Philippe in distributing the decoration of the Legion of Honour; but I doubt whether you will be prepared for the following statement: there are in France 89 persons decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, 221 grand officers, 804 commanders, 4331 officers, and 44,610 chevaliers, in all 50,255 persons decorated with what Napoleon called the greatest honour that could be bestowed on the brave. Of these favoured beings 5 receive with their decorations 20,000 francs annually; 1, 15,000 francs; 35, 5000 francs; 24, 2000 francs; 12, 1000 francs; and the greater part of the remainder 250 francs annually. This decoration is thus distributed amongst the officers of the army: 51 Grand Crosses, 126 grand officers, 401 commanders, 860 officers, and 4413 chevaliers, in all 5851. One in three of every French officer is decorated.

I know not whether we are preparing for any serious event, but certainly it looks rather suspicious that the Minister of War has taken all the workmen from the wall round Paris, and is pushing with extraordinary activity the completion of the citadels of Saint Denis, Romainville, Noisy-le-Sec, Vincennes, Bicetre, Montrouge, Vannes, Issy, and Mont Valerien.

A malicious report has been spread that, owing to the bad workmanship of the English (it is so called by a part of the press), the Rouen railway would be closed for several months. I am happy to say that the report is false. All the work on the line stands well, and has been most admirably executed.

It is said—but I believe it to be only a piece of scandal—that Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, now in Paris, has demanded, on behalf of his brother Prince Alexander, the husband of the late truly-lamented Princess Marie, that his infant child be given up to him; and report goes further to state that some angry discussions have taken place as regards pecuniary matters.

Another matrimonial negotiation is on the tapis, as yet kept a profound secret; all that we know is that Madame Adelaide, the sister of Louis Philippe, is going to Naples, and that the Duke de Serra-Capriola, the Ambassador of the King of the Two Sicilies, leaves Paris in a few days for Naples. The Duc d'Aumale will return shortly to Algeria. It is intended to give him the appointment of Governor-General of Algeria, and to promote General Bugeaud to the rank of a marshal of France. The young Duc de Montpensier intends this summer making the tour of the south of France.

A marriage in high life will be celebrated on Thursday next; on that day Charles Josselin de Rohan Chabot, Prince de Leon, will be united to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Ronillo de Boisy, daughter of the Marquis de Boisy.

A marble monument of Vauban, from the chisel of the celebrated Etex, is in hand, and will be placed in the chapel of the Invalids, opposite to that of Turenne.

A pavement composed of Algerian cork is about to be laid down in the Rue Vivienne. The Government take a great interest in the undertaking, and are very anxious for its success.

The races at Angers take place on the 17th and 20th of August, those of Quimper on the 16th and 17th of August.

The mausoleum of the late Duke of Orleans, which will be erected in a few days in the Chapel Saint Ferdinand at Sablonville, has been executed by Triqueti, from a drawing by Ari Shiffer. The angel present at the death-bed is a relief, and was executed by the Princess Marie. The pedestal is in bas-relief, representing the genius of France weeping over the ashes of the prince. The subject was given by Louis Philippe.

A statue, in bronze, is about to be erected at Montdidier in honour of Parmentier, who first introduced into France the cultivation of potatoes. This gentleman was held in high estimation and greatly patronised by the unfortunate Louis XVI., who observed to him, "I thank you in the name of France: you have provided bread for the poor."

M. Chabrat, coadjutor to M. Flaget, Bishop of Louisville (Kentucky), is now in Paris. M. Pourcell, Bishop of Cincinnati, and M. Hughes, Bishop of New York, are expected next week.

Some sensation has been created in the musical world by a report that Rossini had brought with him the music of an opera called "Sardanapalus," the libretto by M. Viennet. From inquiry I learn that it is tried, but that the great maestro hesitates in bringing it out.

The Chamber of Deputies have refused the grant of 60,000*l.* to the Italian Opera; the members considered that upwards of £150,000 a year was a sufficient sum to take from the pockets of the people for the pleasure of playing folks.

Thalberg is seriously ill at Vienna; he has given up all idea of going, for the present, to America. Donizetti's opera, "Maria de Rohan," an imitation of the French piece, "Le Duel sous Richelieu," was most enthusiastically received at Vienna. Miss Nathalie Fitzjames has appeared with great success at Venice, in "Giselle." Miss Fitzjames is now in Padoue. Mercadante has been appointed director of the Royal Theatre of Naples; it is to be hoped that he will raise the theatre to its ancient splendour.

The historical committee, under the orders of the Minister of the Interior, is engaged in publishing all the musical masses from the earliest period to the end of the seventeenth century. The work, when published, will be an excellent means of comparing the compositions of different masters applied to the same purpose.

The famous temple of Diana, the admirable sculptures of which have been placed in the Louvre, was situated at Magnesia, on the coast of Asia. It is said to have been more beautiful than that of Ephesus, from which it was only separated by twelve miles. It was thrown down by an earthquake at the beginning of the Christian era, but by a fortunate circumstance the four sides fell outwards; one of the façades was entirely destroyed—the remaining three were most miraculously preserved. It is these three façades which are now in the Louvre.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—I have just learnt that a telegraphic despatch from the frontiers of Spain has caused all the Ministers with great haste to proceed to the King at Neuilly.

There has been much movement this morning at the Hotel de Courcelles; notwithstanding the summer season, Christina has quitted Malmaison for Paris.

We have had two days' fine weather, but it is again changed, and rain falls in abundance.

SPAIN.—ALARMING STATE OF CATALONIA.—DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF ZURBANO.—INSURRECTION OF VALENCIA.—The insurrection of Catalonia extends with singular rapidity. The papers and correspondence from Barcelona, of the date of June 13, bring us important news. The Captain-General and all the troops of the garrison of Barcelona have joined the movement. Tarragona and its garrison make common cause with Colonel Prim. Valencia, though hitherto peaceable, is now in open revolt, and the troops of the line have joined the inhabitants. Zurbano, too, who was sent to fight and destroy, has been forced to evacuate Catalonia, and retreat into Aragon with eight thousand men, all the rest of the army of Catalonia having deserted the cause of the Central Government. The inhabitants of Barcelona, whose agitation was every day increased by the news that arrived from Malaga, Granada, and other places where the people had risen, became more and more excited without encountering the least opposition to their proceedings. The General, being cut off from all communication with the Government, without either money or provisions for his troops, unwilling to take part against the people, and also having but little reliance on his soldiers since he saw Zurbano insulted in the midst of his escort and the soldiers refused to fire, did all he could to remain neutral, and preserve the garrison for Espartero and the Government; but he found this to be impossible. The subaltern officers, at the instigation of secret emissaries, persuaded the soldiers to revolt. This movement began on the 11th, in the American regiment (the 14th of the line). We have now before us, in a supplement to the *Constitucional* of the 13th, a proclamation addressed by the subalterns of the corps to the Barcelonense, in which they state that, having met for the purpose of deliberating as to the propriety of joining the general movement, and sustaining it in arms, they named a deputation to inform their Colonel of the sentiments of the whole troop; that this gallant chief replied, that he and his officers were ready to join them, with the authorisation of the Captain-General. The subalterns of most of the other corps soon after imitated their comrades of the 14th. This event raised the fermentation among the people to the highest pitch. A terrible conflict seemed imminent. On one side were the people and a majority of the soldiers; on the other, the officers and troops that remained faithful. It was under these critical circumstances, and at the urgent request of the Municipal Commissioners, that the Captain-General, in the night of the 12th, recognised the Catalanian Junta and signed a proclamation, which is very moderate in its tone, and rather evasive on some points. There is every reason to believe that the Captain-General did not yield so long as refusal was possible. In the evening he had threatened to bombard the city if the least attack should be made on the troops, and he demanded money for their subsistence. The improvidence of the Government of Madrid is most inexcusable. This is the second time that it has permitted an insurrection to triumph over it at Barcelona, because the garrison was left without either pay or bread. The 13th, early in the morning, crowds were reading the proclamation of the Captain-General, accompanied by another from the municipality, announcing the fortunate issue. All was shouting, singing, dancing, and rejoicing. The Barcelonense are at last revenged on Espartero; his soldiers are theirs, and the town and garrison are now their own. The soldiers were allowed to leave their barracks and mix with the inhabitants, who embraced them, walked with them, and regaled them. The municipality announced in their proclamation that the day should be entirely devoted to joy and fraternity. People and soldiers embrace each other as brothers, in the sacred name of Isabella. We have few particulars of the insurrection of Valencia, which began immediately on receiving the news of those at Reuss and Barcelona. The National Militia took arms on the instant. The Captain-General Zavala called out his troops, and they remained in presence the whole day; but the soldiers were by no means in the same temper as last year, and it was easy to see that they would be very reluctant to fire on the National Guard in support of the Regent. The populace indulged in the greatest excesses. They massacred the unfortunate Gamacha, the political chief of Valencia, a decided partisan of Espartero, who had made himself detested by his despotic conduct.

We have now to speak of Zurbano's attack on Reuss, and the battle sustained in that town by Colonel Prim and his volunteers. Zurbano, having been repulsed on the 10th in a first attack, brought up some 24-pound guns from Tarragona, to breach the walls of Reuss. After a desperate battle, Prim determined on not longer prolonging his resistance, that the town might not suffer, and retreated to the hills, about a league and a half. The inhabitants then offered to capitulate, demanding that the capitulation should be signed by all the staff officers, as well as by Zurbano, as they had little confidence in the promise of that ferocious and sanguinary man.

As soon as the engagements at Reuss became known at Barcelona, the Captain-General, who had then joined the insurrection, was requested to order Zurbano to cease hostilities. Zurbano, seeing Barcelona in the power of the insurgents, and the peasants rising in arms all around him, began to retreat towards Saragossa. This step on his part seems to have determined the insurrection of Tarragona. Tarragona is a very strong town, and its revolt may have serious consequences for the Government of Madrid. But the fortresses of Lerida, of Tortosa, in Catalonia, are still in the power of the Government, and they will serve as *points d'appui* for an army coming from Arragon.

Madrid journals of the 13th contain the following intelligence:—

Alarming reports are afloat. An insurrection is talked of at Ciudad Rodrigo, which threatens to spread to Castellon de la Plana, Alicante, Seville, &c. &c. But the most serious tidings are from Valencia, where the troops have fraternized with the people. If this example be followed, never will the situation of affairs have been more momentous and complicated. General Zabala, who enjoys great favour with the soldiers, has issued a proclamation favourable to the movement. In the revolutionary ranks that young general has not less prestige than Diego Leon had under another banner. This defection is said to have deeply affected the Regent. The rumour is now supersedes of Zabala having resigned his command after adhering to the movement.

Hitherto the capital has been quiet, but it is clear that, if the agitation spread and the insurrection approach the capital, the tranquillity of Madrid may be exposed to real danger.

The Captain-General and M. Mendizabal had a long conference with the Regent on the morning of the 13th, but nothing transpired as to what passed in it. However, it is said that, immediately after the arrival of the sad news from Valencia, the Regent was advised to yield to the movement, which was becoming general, and to request either M. Cortina or M. Ojeda to assist in extricating him from this perilous crisis. Hitherto all entreaties have, it is affirmed, proved fruitless, and Espartero's reply is said to have been this:—"No, gentlemen, I will not yield; I know full well that I am doomed to die like a valiant soldier, on the field of battle, sword in hand."

Mr. Aston was to quit Madrid in a few days.

We have received the following from Paris, dated Wednesday:—"The accounts of the atrocities committed in Valencia had caused a serious impression in Madrid, and the Regent was determined not to leave them unpunished. Troops were concentrating in the capital, and those which were marched to the south received orders to proceed to Saragossa, where the Regent would soon meet them, and place himself at their head. On the evening of the 14th, the Regent issued an address to the nation. He reminded it of 'the solemn investment which the Cortes conferred on him at the period when the Queen Mother renounced the Regency, and of the oath which he took in the presence of Spain to observe the constitution. Never have I infringed it,' he says. 'Before you, before the face of the world, I can declare, and give the most sacred assurance, that the idea of violating it never, for one moment, entered my head. By the constitution I am Regent; in it only are any titles and any rights. Out of the constitution there is nothing but an abyss for me; nothing but ruin for this great University, that with so much blood has purchased its liberty and independence,' and he declares, in conclusion, that he will not deliver up his sacred trust to anarchy but only to the Cortes and the Queen, who had imposed upon him duties to fulfil as the first magistrate of the nation, and which he pledges himself to defend as a soldier. The Fort of Montjuich still held out for the Regent on the 17th. The Basque provinces were

tranquil on the 17th. The troops in Guipuscoa had all marched for Vittoria."

SYRIA.—Our last advices from Syria represent the Lebanon to be still agitated by the rival pretensions of the Druses and the Maronites. Much difficulty has presented itself in tracing the boundary line between the two Governments, the Maronites laying claim to the metropolis of Dar-ul-Caur, as the possessors of *de jure*, and the Druses, on the ground of political necessity, their position in the mountains, with the preponderance enjoyed by the Maronites in other respects. Being, as they declare, otherwise untenable, The French Consul, as was to be expected, favours the views of the Maronites, and the cause of the Druses has been espoused by Colonel Rose.

MONTE VIDEO.—Several letters of the date of the 15th of April have been received from Monte Video, from which we learn that Commodore Purvis (either with or without the consent of Mr. Manjeville) had refused to acknowledge the blockade of that port by the Buenos Ayrean squadron, under Admiral Brown; and that, in consequence of that refusal, and of Brown (who is a perfect madman) having attempted to enforce it, some of his vessels have been seized by the British commander. We have not received any detailed particulars of these transactions; but we believe there is no doubt either as to the refusal of Commodore Purvis to acknowledge the blockade, or as to the fact of a very serious difference having taken place between him and the self-styled Admiral Brown.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

There was little business of importance brought forward. Several petitions were presented, and some unopposed bills forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

In reply to a question from Mr. HINDLEY, with regard to the state of Spain,—Sir R. PEEL said he was strongly in favour of the course pursued by the Spanish Regent, who, although surrounded by the greatest difficulties, had still maintained with credit the high position to which he had attained. Should he be forced to abandon that position, he would still retain the consolation that he had mainly contributed to lay the foundations of constitutional government in Spain.—In reply to another question from Mr. HINDLEY,—Sir J. GRAHAM said that it was the intention to go on with the Factories Bill, though some alteration in the details would be necessary, owing to the withdrawal of the educational clauses. The right hon. baronet then moved that the house should resolve itself into committee, in order to make the necessary alterations. Before, however, this course was adopted,—Mr. CHRISTOPHER complained that many of the names signed to a corn-law repeal petition from Epworth, in Lincolnshire, were forgeries, and moved that the petition be referred to a select committee.—Sir G. STRICKLAND said that he had presented the petition, and he had since made inquiries upon the subject, and found that some of the signatures were forgeries. He had, however, received a communication from the secretary of the Doncaster Anti-Corn-Law Association, the party who had sent him the petition, intimating that many of the names were given under the impression that they would not be given to the public, and such was the timidity of the people in the rural districts, that they feared to avow their real sentiments on the subject of the corn-laws.—It was then agreed to refer the subject to a select committee.—Mr. BLEWITT then asked if it were right that the King of Hanover should still take his seat in the House of Lords and exercise the duties of a peer of the realm and a privy councillor?—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was disinclined to answer the question, unless called upon by the house to do so.—The matter then dropped.—On the motion for going into committee on the Factories Bill, Lord ASHLEY deeply regretted that the educational clauses of the Factories Bill should be abandoned. Much had been conceded by the church in the way of conciliation, but in vain. Doubtless the Government had done everything which it believed to be its duty, but the parties who had no reason to be satisfied were the unfortunate objects of ignorance. For his own part, he would say that unless a very great alteration should take place in the temper of opposing parties, he would not again be a party to any scheme for endeavouring to bring antagonist bodies to act in harmony.—Mr. M. GIBSON said that the real cause of failure was to be traced to the assumption of the Established Church, which sought a supremacy, and would willingly apply the money of the dissenters to teach the doctrines of the Established Church. They should take up the subject on the principles of common sense, and treat all classes equally as fellow-citizens.—Sir R. INGLIS was of opinion that if the Government had taken a more decided tone as to the kind of education to be given to the people, it would have received a more cordial support from the members of the Established Church.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that the Government, having just abandoned a long and well-considered scheme of education, were not prepared to say that they had another under consideration. In the course of his communications with the heads of the Church, they had displayed a great desire to conciliate the dissenters and respect their rights.—The house then went into committee, *pro forma*, on the bill, in order to make the necessary alterations, after which the house resumed, and the adjourned debate on the Arms (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Mr. GIBSON, who strongly opposed the bill.—Mr. COLQUHOUN contended that the state of Ireland presented serious obstacles to the administration of justice. It was impossible to yield to the demand of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and it was necessary that some steps should be taken to put a stop to the demonstrations of physical force which were now continually taking place, and which were as obnoxious as the No-Popery riots of London, in 1780.—Mr. WILLIAMS said he had visited Ireland in the course of last year, in order to ascertain its condition, and he believed it to be the most wretched country in Europe. He also believed that the discontent of the people of that country might be at once removed by the concession to them of common justice. The chief grievances were the Established Church and the state of the law as regarded the relations between landlord and tenant, and the sooner these evils were taken into the consideration of Parliament the better for the peace and tranquillity of Ireland.—Lord J. MANNERS thought that Mr. O'Connell was governed in the course he was pursuing by sincere and honest motives, but he could not agree that the Catholic Church should be the Established Church of Ireland, merely because it was the church of the majority, because the present Catholic Church was not the same as the ancient Church of Ireland, which had always resisted the power of the Pope until the country was conquered by the English. It was through the Established Church alone that any benefit could be conferred on the people, if proper steps were taken to supply the body of clergymen capable of instructing the people in the Irish language. He was of opinion that Government should enter into diplomatic relations with the court of Rome. They might do so with as much propriety as with the Sultan or any other infidel sovereign.—Sir H. W. BARRON condemned the policy which had been pursued towards Ireland during the last half century. If, instead of treating the people of Ireland as aliens in blood, language, and religion, they adopted an equitable and liberal course of policy, they might rest assured that the result would be harmony and peace.—Mr. HARDY said he would support an Arms Bill for England if it outages against life and property prevailed to such an extent as they did in Ireland.—Mr. E. ELLICE said he originally intended to vote for the Arms Bill, but his intention was changed by the speech of Sir J. Graham, who had declared that conciliation had been carried to its utmost extent, thus leaving the people of Ireland nothing more to hope for, and leading every one to look at the present bill as the first step in a system of coercion.—Mr. M. MILNES supported the bill.—Sir C. NAPIER said if he believed the Arms Bill would do any good to Ireland he would support it cheerfully; but, believing it would increase the agitation ten-fold, he would give it every opposition.—Mr. L. FOX said he was of opinion that the Established Church must fall if the repeal of the union should take place, and he believed Mr. O'Connell would be able to carry the repeal. He believed the time had arrived when the sword must be drawn in defence of the Church of Christ, and in the words of the Scripture he would say, that he who had not a sword should sell his garment and buy one. He was prepared to prove that the late Emperor of France was the seventh head from the Roman power as foretold in the Apocalypse. Rome was more terrible in the present day than she had ever been since the days when the old self had been wet-nurse to Komulus and Remus.—(Immense laughter.)—Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL condemned the whole purport of the speech of Sir James Graham, which was calculated to create great excitement in Ireland. The very fact of Government giving up two clauses proved that the bill was prepared with haste and precipitancy, and that it should therefore be referred to a select committee.—Mr. MUNTZ thought these arms bills disgraceful to the country, and he vindicated the right of the Irish people to agitate for the repeal of any law they thought injurious. He had himself been one of the most active agitators in England, and while so had, as one of a deputation, been most graciously received by Earl Grey, Earl Spencer (then Lord Althorp), and Sir James Graham, who was now seeking to put down in Ireland a similar agitation to that which he had encouraged in England. He believed that this was not a question of the Church. On the contrary, he believed it was a question of the stomach and nothing but the stomach, and if so treated the remedy would be discovered.—The gallery was then cleared for a division, and the amendment of Mr. WYSE was negatived by a majority of 276 to 122.—On the motion that the Speaker should leave the chair, Lord CLEMENTS moved the adjournment of the debate, but afterwards withdrew his motion.—The house went into committee; and on resuming the chairman obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The house did not sit.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. JAMES WORTLEY moved the second reading of the Townshend Peerage Bill, and in doing so, said that there was not a single shilling of property at stake—the only question being as to the honours of the peerage.—Mr. C. BULLER moved that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. He should not dispute the facts; but his opposition was grounded upon general principles. He thought that the law which denied relief to Lady Townshend ought not to be made to do her further injury by rendering her children illegitimate. It was an unprecedented bill of pains and penalties against particular individuals.—On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 153 to 49.—Mr. HAWES moved for a committee of the whole house to consider an address to her Majesty



praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to advance to the claimants for losses sustained by the seizure of British ships and cargoes by the Danish Government in 1807, the amount of their respective losses as ascertained by the commissioners appointed for the investigation of Danish claims, and reported upon the 12th day of May, 1840, and assuring her Majesty that this house will make good the same.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into a statement of the circumstances out of which these claims arose, which have been repeatedly placed before the public, and said he felt himself bound to offer the most determined resistance to the motion. The question was, whether they were to lay down the new principle that the owners of vessels captured at sea during war time should be entitled to compensation, and if this principle were admitted the claims which would be made would be as innumerable as they would be irresistible, if allowed in this instance.—On a division the motion was defeated by a majority of 57 to 42.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD then rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act of the 1st year of Geo. I., statute 2, c. 38, for extending the duration of Parliament to seven years. The honourable gentleman said he would be content to accept, at present, the smallest concession, and would, therefore, ask for triennial Parliaments only, though he was himself in favour of annual Parliaments.—Dr. BOWRING seconded the motion.—Sir J. GRAHAM said the motion was neither wise, politic, nor convenient, and was an abandonment of the principles laid down by the Reform Bill, by which the duration of Parliament was retained as a balance to the democratic power which was established by the provisions of that bill. He should oppose the motion, and would, therefore, move, as an amendment, the previous question. The gallery was cleared for a division, when the motion was defeated by a majority of 46 to 23.—Captain BERKELEY then drew the attention of the house to the inexperience and danger of employing the old class of 10-gun brigades under commanders, and re-establishing them as sloops of war in her Majesty's navy, and concluded by moving a resolution that the house viewed with apprehension the employment of these vessels after the experience which had been had of their dangerous construction.—Capt. PEACHELL seconded the motion.—After some discussion the motion was negatived by a majority of 75 to 41.—Lord CLEMENTS moved for a return of the correspondence connected with the disbanding of the yeomanry corps of Ireland.—Sir V. BLAKE seconded the motion, which was opposed by Lord ELIOT, who contended that it would be extremely inconvenient to produce the correspondence between one department of the Government and the other. He had no objection to the production of all the orders for the disbandment of those corps.—Lord CLEMENTS accepted the return, as suggested, and it was accordingly ordered.—The report on the Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was then brought up, and the house soon after adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Several private bills were advanced, and many petitions presented.—The Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. FERRAND postponed the second reading of his bill for the allotment of waste lands till Wednesday next.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made a communication to the house that he intended to move that the house should, on Friday, resolve itself into a committee on the Excise Acts. The year's experiment that had been made of the additional duty of 1s. a gallon on Irish spirits had shown a progressive increase of offences against the excise laws, while the revenue had not been increased to the extent anticipated. The right hon. gentleman declared that he felt so strongly with regard to the moral effect of the change in the Irish spirit duty, that he could not consent to the continuance of the evil.—Mr. AGLIOTY called attention to an oversight in the late Registration Act, whereby, in consequence of a misapprehension by the Post-office, the notices of objections had not been forwarded, and thus every voter in the kingdom would be affected.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER promised to make inquiry into the circumstance.—On the motion of Mr. G. W. WOOD, the Scientific Societies Bill was read a second time.—Lord WORSLEY moved the commitment of the Coroners Bill.—On the suggestion of Lord G. SOMERSET, the bill was committed *pro forma*, in order to have the amendments, which were numerous, made, and the bill reprinted.—Lord WORSLEY moved the second reading of the Commons Inclosure Bill.—Colonel SIBTHORP moved, as an amendment, that the second reading be given that day six months.—Sir C. BURRELL, Mr. MILES, Mr. C. BULLER, Lord SANDON, Mr. DEVLIN, and Mr. AGLIOTY supported the bill; and Mr. FERRAND, Mr. ROEBUCK, and Mr. S. CRAWFORD opposed it.—Lord J. MANNERS wished its postponement until the committee now sitting on this subject should make its report.—On a division there were—For the motion, 64; against it, 4; majority, 60.—The Salmon Fisheries Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend an Act of the Parliament of Ireland, 19 and 20 George III., for empowering grand juries to present bridges and tolls, to be paid for passing, save in certain cases.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill to give writs of error in *mandamus*.—Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved that Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Villiers be added to the select committee on the petitions from Epworth. He made this proposal because, as now constituted, he did not think the committee a fair one.—Mr. CHRISTOPHER said that if the hon. member persevered in his motion he should move the substitution of Mr. Darby for Mr. Villiers.—After some conversation the motion was agreed to, on the understanding that, in addition to Mr. Gibson and Mr. Villiers, Mr. Darby was also to be added to the committee.—The house adjourned at a quarter past eight.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Lord Chancellor having taken his seat on the Woolsack, Lord MELBOURNE presented a petition from a Missionary Society in Leicester, complaining of the conduct of the Governor-General of India.—Lord MONTAGUE rose to move a series of resolutions on the subject of the Spirit Duties (Ireland) Bill, but in consequence of an intimation from the Government that it was the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring forward a measure on the subject in the other House of Parliament next evening, the noble lord withdrew his motion.—The other business of the day having been disposed of, their lordships adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. WARD gave notice of a motion respecting the Irish Church Establishment on the third reading of the Irish Arms Bill.—The Earl of LEICESTER (who is involved in the consequence of the Townshend Peerage Bill) took an opportunity of giving an explanation of some of the points arising out of this case, but ultimately deferred his final statement until the bill goes into committee.—The house then went into committee on the Sugar Duties Bill.—Mr. COBURN moved an amendment to the effect that all protective duties in favour of colonial produce be abolished, this proceeding being out of order, it was withdrawn.—Mr. EWART then moved that the duty on foreign sugar be reduced from 63s. to 24s.—After a long discussion the motion was rejected by a majority of 135 to 50.—Mr. HAWES moved that the duty be reduced to 34s., which was also rejected by a majority of 203 to 122.—The bill then went through committee, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock. The Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was read a second time. A short conversation took place on the subject of National Education, but no other business of importance was transacted, and their lordships adjourned at six o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

In answer to a question from Mr. S. WORTLEY, on the subject of a new assize, Sir J. GRAHAM said that the Government thought it would be desirable to advise her Majesty to issue a commission for a general gaol delivery in the course of the winter, and they had accordingly advised her Majesty that there should be a general gaol delivery throughout England and Wales during the winter.—The house then went into committee on the Irish Arms Bill.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

KENT.—HOP INTELLIGENCE.—Maidstone.—The few warm days of the last week have been doubtless of service to the vines, which are still unequal, and by no means so kindly as usual at this period. The fly hangs about them, and without some more genial weather will not easily be shaken off. A few warm days would do much to improve their present somewhat sickly appearance, and it may be safely calculated that up to this period no great harm has been done which is not retrievable.—Ightham.—The vine in this district is very uneven, but has greatly improved within the last two or three days. There are not so many flies as there were. The vine on the cold stiff soil is turning yellow.—Ofham.—The hops in the bottoms are looking middling, as regards the quantity of vine in some of the grounds, while others are short of vine, and the whole of them look yellow, from the wet and cold nights. The grounds on the north side of the parish do not promise at all for a large crop.

LIVERPOOL.—ANOTHER FIRE.—Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock on the morning of Monday last, another fire was discovered in the old excise offices, Hanover-street, Liverpool. It seems to have originated in the rear of one of the upper rooms, which is used as a depository for oakum, and is in the occupation of a Mr. Lockhart; and the general supposition is, that the oakum must have become ignited owing to the carelessness of one of the boys who opened the concern, and who proceeded through the building with a lighted candle in his hand. Shortly after the alarm had been given, several engines arrived upon the spot, and the flames were extinguished before an hour had elapsed.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Liberal electors of this borough entertained their representative, Mr. Gisborne, last week at dinner, in the Exchange-hall, in commemoration of their triumph at the last election. The chair was occupied by Mr. Wakefield, mayor of the borough.

SUSSEX.—SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM.—On Friday week, about half-past ten A.M., a large haystack, belonging to the Rev. John Underwood of Uckfield, was discovered to be on fire. The stack stood a distance of about thirty rods from any habitation, and was fired at each end, and at the bottom to leeward. The enthusiastic endeavours of all present to subdue the flames were convincing proofs of the high estimation in which the rev. gentleman is held, and were most handsomely and feelingly acknowledged by him, while many execrations, "not loud, but deep," were vented on the perpetrators of

the outrage.—We believe that the pecuniary loss of the rev. gentleman is nothing when compared to his grief at the feeling which actuated the base incendiary. The police are taking active measures for the detection of the villain, but we greatly fear without prospect of success.

ATTACK ON THE CARMARTHEN WORKHOUSE.—On Monday last several hundreds of respectable farmers assembled in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen, and attended by a great multitude of the poorer classes, prepared to parade the town. Several neighbouring magistrates in vain expostulated with them on their conduct. They read a list of their complaints and the changes they desired, which included, not only the removal of all the turnpike gates in the country, but also the abolition of all tithe and rent charge in lieu of tithes, the alteration of the present poor-law, towards which they expressed the most bitter hostility, abolition of church-rates, and an equitable adjustment of their landlords' rents. The Rebeccaitea marched along the quay, and through Bridge-street and Spilman-street, by the cross, and past the hall. They were headed by a band of music, and were all armed with staves. They hooted the magistracy. The leading body consisted of some thousands on foot, many of whom were Chartists and rabble of the town, a large number of women was among the crowd, and men bearing inflammatory placards; these were followed by a man in disguise to represent Miss Rebecca; some bearing brooms with which to sweep the foundations of the toll-houses and the workhouse, and the rear brought up by about 300 farmers on horseback. Before the civil or military force could reach the workhouse the rioters had attacked it. They climbed over the high walls with which the building is surrounded, and then burst open the lodge gates and porter's door, the horsemen rode into the yard and surrounded the premises, and the rioters soon forced an entrance into the building and commenced their work of destruction. The governor during this time was sounding the alarm bell, and while the rioters were in the act of pulling down the inner doors and partitions of the board-room and other parts of the premises, and pitching out the beds through the windows, the military and civil force arrived. The Riot Act was immediately read by Mr. Morris; the civil force was ordered to close the outer gates, and to capture those rioters who were inside and who had been engaged in the outrage, who were ordered to surrender prisoners, and the body outside were directed to keep back. They would not obey the orders, and an attempt was made to rush upon the military; they were ordered to charge, as the rioters within the walls (about 150 in number) were endeavouring to escape, and the immense crowd were hemming in the force. The military, although jaded with a march of 40 miles in the morning, beneath a broiling sun, behaved most gallantly, and their activity and coolness in aiding in capturing the rioters, and in dispersing the throng, cannot be too much admired. They used the flat of their swords only, and soon set the host of rioters on foot and on horseback scampering. Resistance was at first offered by some of those who were ordered by the magistrates to be apprehended, and it is to be regretted that the soldiers were obliged in self-defence to use the edge of their weapons, by means of which three persons were wounded, one of whom is a woman, but the injuries are not serious. A farmer fell off his horse and had his head cut open by a kick, but is doing well. Depositions were immediately taken against the parties apprehended, several of whom have been fully committed, and the inquiry has been adjourned, the parties continuing in custody. Had it not been for the firmness and activity displayed by the authorities the workhouse would in another ten minutes have been in flames, and where the violence of the misguided men engaged in this fearful outrage would have terminated, no person can well guess. Things are now quiet, but how long they will remain so is a problem, which a few days, or perhaps a few hours, will solve. The rioters have not yet returned to their homes. A brother-in-law of a member of parliament, it is said, is among those in custody, and against whom informations on oath have been taken.—[The attention of the authorities appears to be so intently directed towards Ireland, as to overlook the alarming state of society in Wales altogether. If an arms bill be required anywhere it is surely in Wales, in the present alarming condition of the country.]

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

During the present week there has been no betting in Town. The sport was confined—as far as the turf was concerned—to the two pleasure meetings of Hampton and Newton. The former was infinitely the most brilliant ever known on the classic sod of Moulsey. It commenced on Wednesday, and terminated on Friday; but to Thursday, the gala of the meeting, this brief notice is confined. There surely never was a day more cut out for holiday doings than the Hampton Cup day of 1843. After a season turned topsy-turvy, it was a real blessing for the pleasure folks to see the day their hearts had been set on for months down and set like summer "in the sweet south." Thursday brought more people to the Hurst races than the Cup day to Ascot—we had almost said, than the Derby to Epsom. The descent however performed, was one of evident delight to every merry mortal engaged in it. To Bushey Park there were carriages without wheels, and overthrown, the occupants of which seemed as much pleased as the groups of Housis that perambulated the course, like beds of locomotive tulips. As noon drew nigh, so did tens of thousands of happy faces, and long before the sport commenced the whole of the Hurst was a colony of the gay and glad. The racing was very good, the cheer was better, and courtesy and hilarity the order of the day. We say nothing of the winners and losers of the races; to judge from appearances, all were gainers by the day. To teach us a necessary moral, peradventure, in the sunshine of nature and soul that made the existence of the scene, one terrible episode occurred, and a wretch, by his own act, hastened off his mortal coil—a gentleman—or one of such seeming, cut his throat upon the open course.

The little business that entered into the details of the day turned "a ling'ring look behind," the settling for the Derby being generally spoken of as much worse than had been anticipated. We may have occasion to revert to this subject. In the meanwhile, as the Ledger is hardly in the market, our cautions will keep.

No betting of any account in London or elsewhere.

#### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER A FAMILY, AND TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A case nearly parallel with that of the Steinberg tragedy, at Clerkenwell, which took place some years ago, was on Monday last brought under the consideration of the magistrate at Queen-square police court. James Aberdein, a man between thirty and forty years of age, of wretched appearance, and having his head bound up with plasters, and his hands covered with blood, was placed at the bar, charged with having, on that morning, attempted to murder his son, a boy eight years old, and his daughter, an infant of two years of age, and also to destroy himself.—Elizabeth Aberdein, the wife of the prisoner, was led into the office in a state of great weakness. She stated that she, with her husband, resided at 3, Francis-street, Back-fields, Westminster, where they kept a shop in the general line. Her husband and she lived on very comfortable terms, and as he was a sober, industrious man, she never saw anything wrong about him until within the last six months, when he began to express apprehensions of their coming to poverty. From the time that this idea entered his mind he became restless and uneasy, and on more than one occasion said to her "that he should like to destroy the children, in order to prevent their being reduced to distress," but as he showed no violence, and seemed fond of his family, she thought nothing of it. On that (Monday) morning at seven o'clock he got up and opened the shop in the usual way, and served a customer, but, as she afterwards learned, closed it again immediately. Witness was in bed asleep with her infant daughter, when she was suddenly awakened by a loud screaming from her son, who lay in a crib beside her. She started up and saw her son lying bleeding from the head, and her husband standing over her with an axe in his hand. She struggled to get out of bed, but before she could reach her husband he struck the boy a second blow, which inflicted another and most severe wound, from which the blood flowed copiously. She then seized him, and struggled violently to drag him towards the bed-room door, which she found he had locked, and while she was endeavouring to open it he escaped from her grasp, and rushing towards the boy, struck him a third time on the head with the axe. He then aimed a violent blow at the infant as it lay upon the pillow, and nearly cut his head open. She again seized hold of him, but before she could get her hand to the axe he inflicted three or four blows with it on his head and temples. She continued to struggle with him until they both fell, when he falling upon her, injured her so severely that she became insensible. Whether he struck her or the children while she remained in that state, she could not tell, but on her recovering her senses she found him on the ground with the axe in his hand. She contrived to open the door, and one of the lodgers came in and took the axe from her husband, who was given into custody as soon as the police could be called, and he was conveyed first to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and next to the station-house. The children were taken to the hospital, where they still remain. She had herself, she said, received much injury, but as she knew not how it occurred, she supposed it must have been occasioned by her falling. A certificate from the hospital was then handed to the magistrate, and was to the following effect:—"James and Elizabeth Aberdein are in patients in Westminster Hospital; the former in a very precarious state from a fracture of the skull; the latter is suffering in a less degree from the effects of a blow on the head. (Signed) H. B. L. Bröck, House-Surgeon."—Mr. Barefoot informed the magistrate that it would be necessary to send the prisoner to his place of confinement at once, as he had, whilst in the station-house, several times attempted to lay violent hands on himself.—Prisoner was ultimately remanded for a week, and on leaving the dock, was immediately taken in a cab to Tothill-fields Bridewell.

FATAL ACCIDENT UPON THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Upon the arrival of the mail train, which left Southampton at ten minutes past two o'clock on Sunday morning, at a part of the road about a mile on the London side of Winchester, the engine-driver fancied he saw something upon the rails at a very short distance from him, but what it was, from the density of the fog, he could not perceive. The driver immediately shut off his steam, and applied his break, as also did the guard of the train, but unhappily too late, and before the train could be stopped the whole of it had passed over, with a dreadful crash, the body of some person. The guard, upon the moment the train stopped, went back to the spot, where a most

frightful spectacle presented itself. Across the rails lay the mutilated body of a man named Edward Hall, his head and both his ankles being literally severed from his body. The unfortunate deceased had been employed upon the railway for a very long period, and was a very steady sober man; he left his work at Winchester on Saturday evening, on his way home to his mother at Elverham, about a mile and a half. How the poor fellow could be on the railroad at so late an hour as half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning is at present a mystery.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Tuesday night, between the hours of eleven and twelve, a rapidly destructive fire broke out in the private dwelling-house belonging to Mr. Cole, situate 17, Calthorpe-street, Gray's Inn-road, and which was not subdued until property to a considerable amount was destroyed. The first intimation any person received of the outbreak was from police constable Lowe, 74 G, who, in passing the house, discovered a strong light in one of the apartments. He immediately sprang his rattle, and shouted "Fire!" but some considerable time elapsed before he could arouse the inmates, and not until the house, which contained about ten rooms, was on fire from the basement to the roof, thus cutting off all means of escape by the staircase, and before the arrival of any engine the whole of the residents were at the second-floor windows, crying in an awful manner, expecting every moment to be burnt to death. Fortunately information had been conveyed to the Foundling-hospital station for the fire escape, which happily arrived in the nick of time, and through the indefatigable exertions of the person in charge of the same, the whole of the inmates were rescued in safety. By the great exertions of the brigade engine-men from the various stations, the fire was extinguished, but not before the premises were entirely gutted, and some considerable damage done to the adjoining houses by fire and water. Not the least idea could be formed as to how the fire originated.

A DEEP TRICK.—On Wednesday afternoon Captain Mountjoy Martyn, of the 2nd Life Guards, stationed at Windsor, called upon Mr. Barton, upholsterer, in the High-street of that town, in his denner, to pay his account for furniture, &c. The shop-door being closed, Captain Martyn asked a man standing on the pavement to ring the bell to save him alighting. Mr. Barton's son immediately came to the door, to whom the captain gave a £100 Bank of England note, with directions for his father to deduct from it the money which was due, and that the balance would be sent for and the receipt in the course of the day. About two or three hours afterwards a man, with a broad Scotch accent (who, there is no doubt, was the same fellow who rang the bell, and who saw the note and heard the message delivered to Mr. Barton, jun.) called upon Mr. Barton for the change of the £100 note and the receipt, stating that he had been sent by his master, Captain Martyn, who was waiting his return at the cavalry-barracks. Mr. Barton, little dreaming that the fellow was an impostor, inclosed the change, amounting to nearly £40, in notes and gold, and the receipt, in an envelope, and sent it, as he imagined, to Captain Martyn, at the barracks at Spital. It was shortly afterwards discovered that the whole was a barefaced robbery on the part of the Scotchman, who managed to get clear off with the booty.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—A frightful accident happened on Wednesday to a lad named James Thornton Punch, one of the sons of a smith engaged at the works of the New Royal Exchange. It appears the deceased lad was going round the scaffolding, and in passing one of the columns his foot slipped, and he was thrown down an immense height. He died very soon after his admission to Guy's Hospital.

FLEET-STREET ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesday evening a heavily-laden wagon, belonging to Messrs. Waithman, of Basinghall-street, in progressing to the westward, was suddenly brought to a stand-still, when nearly opposite to the office of the *Morning Advertiser*, by the falling of one of the horses. The whole thoroughfare was entirely blocked for a considerable length of time, and a soldier of the Guards, who very readily proffered his assistance, had his leg fractured in two places, and was immediately conveyed to King's College Hospital. Only half an hour afterwards a little girl, in crossing from Shoe-lane to the street called Salisbury-court, was knocked down and run over by a cab proceeding in the direction of St. Paul's.

THE LATE SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT WATERLOO-BRIDGE.—Samuel Abbott, the lad who met with so severe an accident at Waterloo-bridge by a large stone, weighing upwards of sixty pounds, having been thrown upon his head, by which his skull was fractured, expired at Guy's Hospital at an early hour on Wednesday morning. The man Horner, by whose wanton act the accident occurred, the details of which were given in our paper at the time, remains in custody at Horse-monger-lane, having been remanded by the sitting magistrate at Union-hall to await the issue, it being stated that there was at the time but little hopes of his recovery. Bail was tendered on his behalf, but refused.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

##### Friday Evening.

Sir Robert Peel had an audience of the Queen on Thursday. Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens in the forenoon. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening at Buckingham Palace.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—His Majesty, attended by the Baron de Reitzenstein, honoured the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch with his company at dinner, on Thursday, at Montague-square, Whitehall.

Her Majesty the Queen has a large evening party at Buckingham Palace on Monday next, the invitations for which are exceedingly numerous, and it is said that there is to be a grand dinner the same evening, at which the King of the Belgians, the King of Hanover, and the whole of the royal family will be the guests of the Queen and her illustrious consort.

On Wednesday last Captain Rous presented a petition to the House of Commons from certain parties resident in London, complaining of the state of the law with respect to dog-stealing.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.—The nomination of Sheriffs will take place tomorrow (Midsummer-day). We understand that Mr. Alderman Musgrove, and Mr. F. G. Moon, of Threadneedle-street, will be proposed to the Livory as qualified to serve the office of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

A coroner's jury on Thursday found a verdict of manslaughter against George Marks, for throwing down the stone of 62lb. weight from Waterloo Bridge, from which Samuel Abbot received such injuries that he died.

SPORTING.—HAMPTON, Thursday.—The Hurst Cup of £40: Mr. S. Scott's Windsor, 5 yrs (F. Butler); Mr. Key's Image, 6 yrs (Sly). Third heat—5 to 4 ast Image, 2 to 1 ast Windsor, and 4 to 1 ast Titania. Won cleverly by a length, the Rosary colt a good third, Dane John a bad fourth, and Image beaten off.—Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added by the stewards: Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, 5 yrs, 9 st. (Nat); Mr. Balchin's Epaulette, 4 yrs, 7 st. 4 lb. (C. Balchin). The running was made by Remnant, followed by Humility and Epaulette, the favourite lying away from them. They ran thus to within a distance and a half from home, when the Knight of the Whistle, taking the lead from Remnant, went on by himself, and won by nearly three lengths, Epaulette beating Remnant by a length; nothing else was near this lot at the finish. An unfortunate accident happened at the last turn. Maria Diaz slipped, fell under Rosalind's feet, and threw her; Rogers escaped with a few bruises, but little Day was taken up insensible from internal injuries, and is now in a very dangerous state. The Albert Stakes of 5 sovs. each: Lord Rosslyn's Camellino 5 yrs. (F. Butler); Mr. Obaldiston's Devil among the Tailors (W. Butler).—Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for three-yr.-olds, 7 st. 5 lb.; 4 yrs, 9 st. 1 lb.; 5 yrs, 9 st. 11 lb.; 6 yrs, and aged, 10 st. 2 lb. Winner to be sold for £500, &c. Heats, two miles. Mr. Newton's Ma Mie, 4 yrs. (F. Butler); Mr. Gardner's Capt. Flathooker, 4 yrs. (Nat).

IRELAND.—THE MAGISTRACY.—RESIGNATION OF LORD CLONCERRY.—A supersedeas was issued on Wednesday from the Hanaper-office, removing Lord Cloncurry from the commission of the peace for the counties of Dublin and Kildare. Lord Cloncurry transmitted a communication to the Lord Chancellor, expressing a desire to be relieved from the commission, in consequence of the arbitrary proceedings which have been adopted towards those magistrates who have exercised the right of free discussion on the question of a repeal of the legislative union. The Chancellor has accordingly directed a supersedeas to be issued.—Another supersedeas was issued to John Hussey Walsh, Esq., who has, at his own request, been removed from the commission of the peace for the King's County.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—On Thursday afternoon the inhabitants of Greenwich were thrown into a state of great consternation by the alarm that a most dreadful murder had been committed, and that the murderer had also committed self-destruction. The house in which the dreadful crimes were committed is in Doughty's-court, Roan-street. A person passing heard some one exclaim from a window—"For God's sake—for Christ's sake come up!" The tone and gestures of the man led Mr. Farmer, the person in question, to suppose that something serious had occurred, and he rushed up stairs, and there to his horror he saw two persons lying on the floor with their throats cut. He instantly raised them from the floor, holding them the best way in his power, so as if possible to prevent a greater effusion of blood. Dr. Keeble was then sent for, but, on viewing the bodies, he pronounced life to be extinct. It has not yet been distinctly ascertained what led to the alarm being in the first instance given, but it appears that a little girl, about nine years old, rushed into an adjoining room, and said her father was cutting her mother's throat; but although the man, who was the one calling to Mr. Farmer, ran in instantly, he was too late to avert the horrible catastrophe. There appears to be little doubt that the unhappy couple had lived on indifferent terms. The man had been suspected for some time previously to be insane, but not dangerously so. His name was Joseph Mee, and he was well known at Greenwich as a fisherman. It is greatly to be deplored that five children are by the awful deed made orphans. Immediately on Sergeant Goode entering the premises he cleared the room, and placed a guard over the bodies of the ill-fated individuals until a coroner's inquest is held.

#### FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—The news from Spain is rather scanty. The Regent's address to the nation had been read with the liveliest emotions, and produced very beneficial effects. The National Guard were reviewed by the Regent on the 15th, when he was enthusiastically cheered. Espartero has appointed Gen. Noqueras Minister of War. A movement was attempted at Seville, but was immediately suppressed by General Caratena. Tortosa is said to have declared for the insurgents. Montjuich still held out for the Regent.



## THE EARL OF RIPON.

Those who do not constantly breathe the very atmosphere, as it may be called, of political life, must often have felt the inconvenience of the changes of name and title which men who pass through the several stages of political rank sometimes undergo. The metamorphoses of Ovid are not more embarrassing, to follow in the substance, than these changes in the name which, after all, is no part of us; the individual is the same, but the idea of identity in others is, for a time, shaken and confused. Long accustomed to one name, habituated to the familiar syllables at the side of the column and at the head of a goodly array of type in the morning's report of the overnight's speech, it is some time before the reader of debates can reconcile himself to the new title that overrides the old name; under the new sign, we do not, for the moment, recognise the person signified. The change strikes the eye, but the mind does not instantly appreciate it; there is a mental process to be gone through, and when it is over, we cannot help wishing the man had kept to his old designation both for our sake and his own. It would have saved us both some trouble; it would have spared us the labour of recognising his new name, and himself the pains of forgetting his old one. Do not all our readers date their letters wrong as often as right, through all the month of January at least, in every new year? A habit of eleven months' duration is not dropped with less than three weeks' practice and perseverance; and having signed himself "in bill, warrant, or quittance," plain A. B., it strikes us that statesmen and placemen (though proverbially proficient in forgetting old humilities and adapting themselves to new dignities,) cannot, all at once, subscribe themselves aristocratically, though her Majesty's letters patent have entitled them to do so. "New garments," says Shakspeare, "do not cling to us fitly, but with the aid of use;" he somewhere says too, that "new-made titles do forget men's names;" but that means the names of other men; do they so soon forget their own? For instance now—did James Scarlett, at once and without difficulty, transform himself (upon paper) into Abinger? Did John Singleton Copley take immediately to the title of Lyndhurst? Did Spring Rice spring and rise in a day to the lofty flight of a Mount-eagle? No more than Rome was built in the same space of time. And we will stake our literary reputation (a small venture, we must confess), that Powlett Thompson did not escape from that "widely-distributed" cognomen into the genteel and three-volumed novel-like title of Sydenham in less than a fortnight at least.



PORTRAIT OF THE EARL OF RIPON.

We have been led into this inexcusable digression by the various changes of name which the subject of our sketch has undergone. To have changed sides as often would have deprived a statesman of all character for consistency for ever. Such of our readers who were old enough to be politicians in the latter years of the period when "George the Third was King"—when the princes and potentates of Europe were beginning to think of enjoying their own again—when the military tornado that had swept over the Continent was subsiding—and when Napoleon and rents were falling together—may recollect the Honourable Frederick John Robinson, who in 1815, or thereabouts, was a middle-aged man, having been born in 1782, and had filled several offices in the Government of the time, coming at last to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the ministry of Mr. Canning. In those days, when he was plain Mr. Robinson, he was known for little but being a tolerably good man of business, conversant with all the details of office, and generally suspected of possessing greater talents than a kind of natural indolence would allow him to give fair play to. But men do not always choose their own parts in the great dramas of life or politics; position or circumstances, or sometimes both, cause to be thrust upon them—not greatness perhaps, but importance. Names, comparatively small, are often linked with questions absolutely momentous, and thus live in history, in something the same manner as the amber is said to enclose the straw and prevent it from perishing. It thus happened with Mr. Robinson. The year 1815 found him a member of the Government, and brought with it the most important events, the destruction of the power of Napoleon, and peace with the world at large. The war had continued so long and so uninterruptedly that it came to be considered as the natural state of things, and, although every one rejoiced at the restoration of peace, very few of the great interests were found prepared for it. Among the least ready for the change was the agricultural interest. The great fall in the price of every article the produce of the land, consequent on the importation caused by the peace, was severely felt by the farmers, whose rent had been calculated on a higher scale of prices, and embarrassment, discontent, and distress were almost universal among them. These evils, it was thought, might be remedied by a legislative enactment, and Mr. Robinson proposed that corn-law which, having undergone many modifications, exists at the present day. On the policy of such a law we are not here required to speak; but it is mere matter of history to state that the measure was very unpopular: so strong was the feeling against it that the vicinity of the House of Commons while it was under discussion was daily thronged by a mob that hooted at the supporters of it as they passed, and from that proceeded to more violent measures, for an English mob, though difficult to be excited, is when roused a dangerous and ungovernable mass. They beset the houses of the Ministers, and that of Mr. Robinson himself was a special object of their rage. The military force was called out; soldiers were stationed in his mansion, and, an attack being made upon it, they were compelled to fire on the people, and one man was killed and several wounded. The bill was nevertheless passed, and the excitement gradually subsided; but the past contains the seeds of the present, even as "Dordona's forest" may be traced back to the single "acorn cup," and Mr.



ALGOA BAY.

This rising settlement, known also as Port Elizabeth, and formerly called Twartkop's Bay, is situated in Cape Colony, and is nearly 500 miles eastward of Cape Town, between it and the newly settled district of Albany. The inlet is about twenty miles broad from east to west: it is a good holding ground, and for six months of the year, when the north-west winds prevail, is perfectly secure; but during the remaining months a heavy sea rolls in from the south-east. The tide rises in the bay from six to seven feet. The shore is a level sandy beach; it receives the waters of three rivers, and has, besides, some fine springs of water on the western side. The surrounding country forms part of the district of Uitenhagen. The bay is much frequented by black whales, and a successful fishery is carried on. The annexed view is from a sketch by a correspondent.

The first party of emigrants went from this kingdom to Cape Colony in 1820: debarked at Port Elizabeth, now Algoa Bay; and as many as 3659 individuals landed here in the summer of that year. There were then but three huts on the beach; now Elizabeth Town rises on the shore, with a population of 3000 souls. Uitenhagen, 18 miles from the Bay, contains 2000 souls. Graham's Town, in Albany, 100 miles up the country, contains 6000 persons, principally English. There are numerous other towns and villages in the district, as Somers, Graf-Reynet, Beaufort, Bathurst, Sidbury, Salem, Cradock, &c.

A very promising account of the progress of Algoa Bay appeared from a correspondent, settled there, in the *Sun* of last Friday. The writer allows that the settlement at first was very disastrous; he adds that only one incursion had been made by the natives; further inland these attacks had been very frequent. In 1821 the exports were £1500; in 1841 they were £71,242; and in the first half of 1842, £75,804. This rapid rise is attributed to the extraordinary growth of wool, which increases here ten times as fast as in Australia. The

staple is quite equal, and it brings 2s. 6d. per lb. The land equals in value that of Australia, and is one quarter the price. The wheat is stated to be "the finest in the world," and heavier by three or four pounds per bushel than the best English wheat; and it always fetches in the corn-markets of London, Calcutta, the Mauritius, and Australia, more than any English or foreign grain. Yet bread is dear, on account of the high price of labour; but beef and mutton are from 1½d. to 3d. per lb. The climate is healthier than that of England, or either of her other colonies: it is warmer than Canada, and nearly as warm as Australia.

The population of the district is 70,000: its progress is stated to have equalled or surpassed that of any other colony of its time. The writer adds, that it is prosperous, moral, and intelligent; there are in proportion more churches and chapels here than in any other settlement; convicts have never been introduced; and almost every town and village has its Government free schools, which are patterns for the mother country. There are no paupers, and the proportion of males and females in them nearly as in England. If these statements be correct, the settlement must be a fine "emigration field." Field labourers, house servants, and shepherds are much in request: some of the latter class already in the colony have flocks of their own. Mechanics of the useful class are wanted, as bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, saddlers, harness-makers, wheelwrights, turners, cabinet-makers, smiths, plumbers and glaziers, copper-smiths, braziers, cutlers, and printers, besides bakers and butchers. There is, however, no demand for those who exist by the superfluities of life. The provision trade is extensive; an establishment having been formed here for the curing of beef several years since, when it was expected that much trade of this kind might be carried on between the settlers and the Mauritius, as well as with the vessels touching on their way from India, and eventually also with the West India Islands.



SUEZ.

Further intelligence has just been received from Alexandria, announcing the intention of the Pacha of Egypt to proceed with the execution of the long-proposed work of joining the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, by means of a canal to be cut from Suez to Pelusium. This work, at all times desirable, will now assume increased importance from Suez being the point of communication between Europe and India, by means of steam navigation on the Red Sea, whilst it is a welcome indication of the interest taken by the Pacha in the great work of national intercommunication, referred to by a correspondent in our last paper.

Suez lies on an angle of land at the head of the westernmost of the two arms or gulfs in which the Red Sea terminates, and is 62½ geographical miles east of Cairo. The town is poorly walled on three sides, being open to the sea on the north-east, where is the harbour, and a good quay. Within the walls are many open places, and several khans built around large courts; the houses are meanly built; there is a bazaar, or street of shops, supplied with goods from Cairo. The population scarcely reaches 1400. The importance of Suez, however, arises from its position; and the transit of the productions and merchandise of the East from the Red Sea to the Nile has always made this a valuable station. The concourse of pilgrims who

annually embark here for Mecca has also rendered necessary a town at this point: nevertheless, with its present resources, it is little better than a mere place of passage.

The advantages which would accrue to the commercial intercourse between Europe and the southern and eastern countries of Asia, from a canal navigable for large vessels being cut across the Isthmus of Suez, are obvious, and it has been attempted several times. There certainly once existed a canal on the isthmus, for numerous traces of it still appear; it did not, however, unite the two seas, but only the Red Sea with the river Nile; this canal was commenced nearly 2500 years ago. When the French, under Bonaparte, had got possession of the country, they intended to give another direction to the commerce of Europe with India, by making a canal, fit for large vessels, across the isthmus; and, accordingly, they examined with great care the whole country between the two seas. A few years ago the idea was started of connecting the two seas by a railway, and a company was formed in England for the purpose; but little or no progress seems to have been made in the execution of this scheme. The report of the French engineers, however, shows that the country does not possess invincible obstacles to such an enterprise; and their survey will, doubtless, prove of essential service to the engineers of the Pacha in the proposed canal.



Robinson must be regarded as the origin of the Anti-Corn-law League in all its ramifications, and agencies, and lecturers, and agitation, its travelling orators, and its tons of tracts and pamphlets, meeting the eye and filling the ear whichever way we turn. But many years were to pass before it was again assailed, by different means than the pettings and violence of a mob. Cobden was undreamed of: he was then an obscure "farmer's boy," keeping his father's sheep in their Suffolk fields, unconscious of the future that awaited him—of a time of Drury Lane gatherings, and personal controversies with a Prime Minister in the senate of the nation. But the Corn-law was passed, and with it the name of Mr. Robinson is inseparably connected. For many years after this period he continued in office, and, under the ministry of Mr. Canning, was Chancellor of the Exchequer. While he filled this post he was so remarkable for always contending, in the face of the greatest embarrassments, that the country and its finances were flourishing, that he obtained the name of "Prosperity Robinson," which was given him, we believe, by Cobbett, whose nicknames always had the unfortunate property of sticking to those to whom he gave them. Years again wore on, and Mr. Robinson was created Viscount Goderich; and, in one of those changes and chances of political life which so frequently occur, he found himself raised from the post of a subordinate to that of a chief. He was made First Lord of the Treasury, and took on himself a burden without following the advice of Horace, and first considering whether or not his shoulders were capable of sustaining it. It proved that they were not so; the fearful responsibility of the station scared him; he was deficient in that firmness and decision which can alone support a man in such an office, in such a country as this; and, after holding the office for a period almost ludicrously brief, he willingly gave place to another. The sway of Wellington and Peel succeeded; and on the rise of the Grey Administration he was again in office, but again as a subordinate. In 1833 he quitted it, and his long official labours were rewarded by his being created a peer, with the title of the Earl of Ripon. In person he is rather stout, with a florid complexion. He does not speak more frequently than his official situation compels him to do; but, next time the Corn-laws are discussed in the House of Lords he will be heard opposing their repeal, in which, though many may be inclined to impeach his wisdom, none can deny his consistency. The offices he has filled are those of Lord Privy Seal, Colonial Secretary, President of the Board of Trade, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Treasury. Under the present Government he is again President of the Board of Control.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

## SIGNING OF MAGNA CHARTA.

Southey has emphatically observed, that the day on which Magna Charta was obtained ought to be religiously observed in these kingdoms as a national holiday for thanksgiving and joy. The importance of the event would appear to justify such an appropriation, for, of this glorious deed, remarks Sir James Mackintosh, "to have produced it, to have preserved it, to have matured it, constitutes the immortal claim of England on the esteem of mankind."

On the 15th day of June, 1215, upon one of the beautiful green swards of the county of Surrey, this ever-memorable transaction took place. The parties to "the Great Charter of English Liberties"—King John and the barons—met according to a previous arrangement in a meadow between Staines and Windsor, adjacent to the Thames, called Runnymede, and this meadow, which has for ages been regarded as the place where the great charter was signed, or rather sealed, is in the parish of Egham. It has been stated, however, that although the conferences between the opposite parties may have been held at Runnymede, yet the actual scene of the ratification of the covenant was an island in the Thames, still known by the name of Charter Island, which is not within Surrey, but belongs to the parish of Wraysbury, in Buckinghamshire. The fallacy of this assertion is easily proved, for Runnymede is expressly named in the King's subscription to the charter itself, as the place where it was signed. The words are—"in *Prato quod vocatur Runnymede in Windleshor' & Stanes*," as may be seen in an original copy of the charter, preserved among the archives of Lincoln Cathedral. The "Carta de Foresta," which was granted by John on the same day, was also signed at Runnymede. The ceremony took place, not in any house, but in the open field; the assembly continues for some days; but it was no sooner dissolved than the King threw off the mask, which, with consummate hypocrisy, he had worn during the proceedings. Lingard says, that "in a paroxysm of rage, he cursed the day of his birth, gnashed his teeth, rolled his eyes, gnawed sticks and straws, and acted all the freaks of a madman."

This charter is often regarded as the constitutional basis of English liberties; but, in many of its provisions, it seems to have been only a declaration of rights which had been enjoyed in England before the Conquest, and which are said to have been granted by King Henry I. on his accession. However, if it did not properly found the liberties which the English nation enjoys, or if it were not the original of those privileges and franchises which the barons (or the chief tenants of the crown, for the names are here equivalent), ecclesiastical persons, citizens, burgesses, and merchants enjoy; it recalled into existence, it defined, it settled them, it formed in its written state a document to which appeal might be made, under whose protection any person having interest in it might find shelter; and which served, as it were, a portion of the common law of the land, to guide the judges to the decision they pronounced in all questions between the king and any portion of the people.

The names of the chiefs who gained this grand concession from the king are preserved in the charter itself. The first name is that of Robert Fitz Walter, who belonged to the great family of Clare. Next to him come Eustace de Vesci, Richard de Percy, Robert de Roos, Peter de Brus, Nicolas de Stuteville, Socier de Quenci, Earl of Winchester, the Earls of Clare, Essex, and Norfolk, William de Mowbray, Robert de Vere, Tulk Fitz Warine, William de Montacute, William de Beauchamp, and many others of families long after famous in English history, the progenitors of the ancient baronial houses of England.

Magna Charta has been painted in a great variety of forms; there are fac-similes of a copy of it which was made at the time, and still exists in the British Museum, and another preserved at Lincoln, already mentioned. Of this charter the late Board of Commissioners on the Public Records caused to be engraved and published an exact fac-simile, and it will be found printed and translated in the first volume of "The Statutes of the Realm." Long after the Charter was granted, to keep the rights thus guaranteed fully in the eyes of the people, a copy was sent to every cathedral church, and read publicly twice a year.

Blackstone gives a satisfactory abridgment of the charter in his "Commentaries;" we have, besides, an express treatise on it. It was called Magna Charta, or the Great Charter, not on account of its extent, for a single page of parchment, measuring 20½ inches by 14½, contains the whole of its privileges; but because it recorded so many ancient rights of the nation, and abolished so many unjust oppressions. The finest and most perfect original of the Charter is that at Lincoln. For popular gratification, the Charter has been lithographed, and published at a moderate price.

## THE HAMPDEN MEMORIAL.

The patriot, John Hampden, whom historians of the most opposite parties unite in unanimously praising, was descended from the ancient family of the Hampdens, of the village of Hampden, between Aylesbury and Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire. His political influence throughout this county was very great before his reputation became general. His resistance to the imposition of ship-money, in 1636, induced many other residents in Buckinghamshire to follow his example; and it is remarkable that there is no appearance of an assessment of ship-money having been made upon the county of Buckingham after Hampden's trial. In the civil war, he raised and commanded a troop, with which he joined the Parliamentary army, acting chiefly in Berkshire and the adjoining counties. Being a member of the Committee of Public Safety, as well as a military leader, he was incessantly and variously occupied in all the affairs of the war. As Buckinghamshire had been the scene of his early struggles, so it was that of their close; for, in an engagement with Prince Rupert upon Chalgrove Field, June 18,



SIGNING OF MAGNA CHARTA.

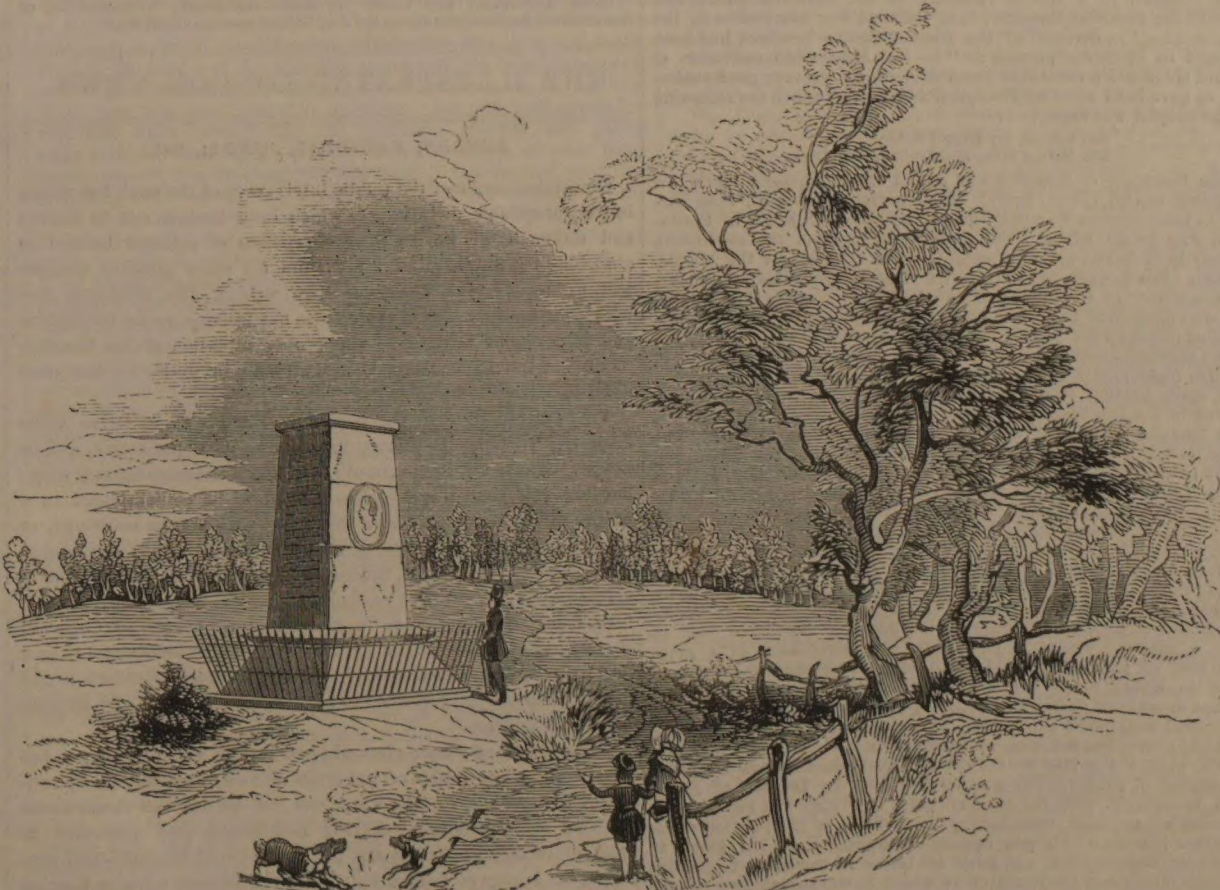
1643, Hampden placed himself at the head of the attack, but in the first charge received his death-wound. Two carbine balls struck him in the shoulder, and, breaking the bone, entered his body; he left the field, and obtained surgical aid at Thame, but the wound was incurable, and, after six days' severe suffering, he expired.

For two centuries, therefore, has Chalgrove been pointed out as a battle-field—as one of those landmarks in our history, which alike rivet the reader in his closet and the traveller on his journey, and attract even the wonder of the untaught rustic. Chalgrove-field is a large open plain, extending to nearly 100 acres, upon the verge of Buckinghamshire, towards the county of Oxford. The project of raising a memorial to Hampden upon this plain was suggested, we believe, some years since, by Lord Nugent, who has most ably chronicled the career of the patriot in his "Memorials of Hampden." His lordship's zealous efforts have been aided by several noblemen and gentlemen; but it must be acknowledged that the memorial is scarcely worthy of the man whose virtues it is proposed to commemorate. It is raised upon a mound where the Oxford and Wallington road is crossed by a lane leading on one side to the village of Chalgrove, and on the other to Warpsgrove farm-house. It was here that Prince Rupert, in his retreat towards Oxford, from the country round Postcomb, Chinnor, and Lewknor, having repulsed the main body of the Parliamentary troops under Gunter and Cross, was encountered by Hampden, who led a party of horse to the attack from the direction of Warpsgrove. It must have been very near this spot that Hampden received his death-wounds, shot by some of the musketeers of the prince, who lined the hedge.

The monument has not the slightest pretension to architectural

beauty; nor could the latter be expected, seeing that the cost of its construction has been under £170. In form it resembles the lower part of a pyramid, of brick faced with stone, 16 feet high, surmounted with a small cap of stone, and resting on a plinth of the same material, about 10 feet square. It is surrounded by a neat iron railing, the whole being erected on a mound of turf, slightly raised above the surrounding fields, and enclosed by a small fosse, or ditch containing water. On the northern side of the monument is the following inscription, from the pen of Lord Nugent:—

Here,  
In this field of Chalgrove,  
JOHN HAMPDEN,  
After an able and strenuous  
But unsuccessful resistance  
In Parliament,  
And before the Judges of the Land,  
To the measures of an arbitrary Court,  
First took arms,  
Assembling the voices of the associated Counties  
Of Buckingham and Oxford,  
In 1642;  
And here,  
Within a few paces of this spot,  
He received the wound of which he died  
While fighting in defence  
Of the free Monarchy  
And ancient liberties of England,  
June 18, 1643.  
In the two hundredth year from that day  
This stone was raised  
In reverence to his memory.

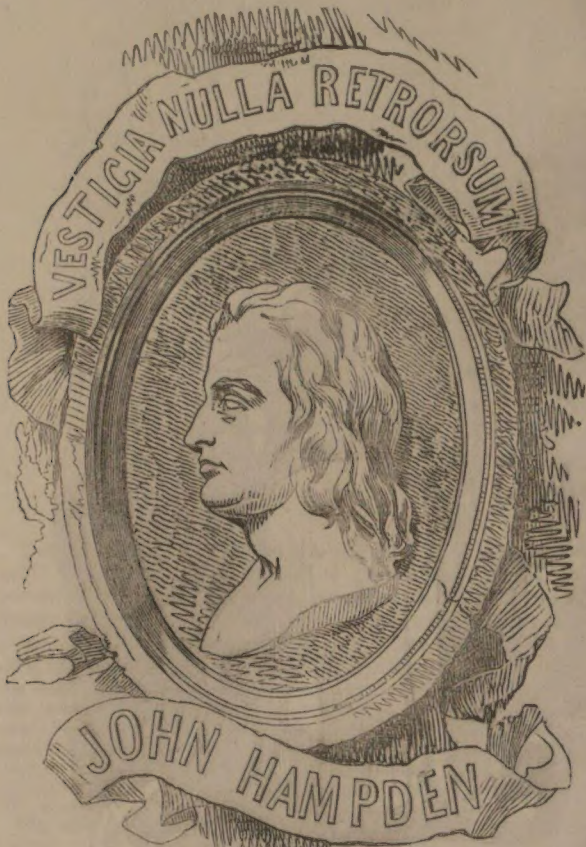


THE HAMPDEN MEMORIAL.



On the west side are the arms of the Hampden family; and on the south the names of the principal subscribers to the memorial, among whom the following are the most conspicuous:—Bedford, Breadalbane, Hampden, Sudely, F. Burdett, J. Hampden, J. Lee, Fortescue, Brougham, Buckinghamshire, Leigh, Otway Cave, R. Hampden, D.D., G. Dashwood, Nugent, Lord Chief Justice Denman, Lovelace, Colborne, C. T. D'Eyncourt, T. Leader, T. Fiennes.

The eastern side has a recess in which is inserted a medallion bust of John Hampden, cut in white marble by Scouler, a pupil of Westmacott. The name of the patriot is immediately beneath the medallion, and the family motto, "*Vestigia nulla retrorsum*," surmounts it.



MEDALLION BUST OF JOHN HAMPDEN.

The announcement of the completion of this memorial naturally excited considerable interest in the surrounding counties of Buckingham, Nottingham, Oxford, and Berks, for the name of Hampden has always been popular in this part of the country, while it has generally acquired a sort of titular association with patriotism. Monday last, the two hundredth anniversary of Hampden's death, was the day appointed for opening the monument, and accordingly, at an early hour in the morning crowds of country people from the surrounding villages were seen hastening towards Chalgrove-fields; here booths were erected for the accommodation of the company, and stage-coaches and carriages, filled with visitors, continued to arrive until nearly two o'clock, at which hour the ceremony was announced to take place. Shortly after two o'clock the procession moved onwards from the neighbouring hamlet, headed by two rural bands of music, in the direction of the pillar. Among those who took part in the proceedings we observed Lord Nugent, Sir S. Hancock, Sir J. Easthope, the Rev. R. Hampden, D.D., Regius Professor at Oxford; Mr. Tancred, M.P. for Banbury; Mr. L. Stone, and several members of the University of Oxford. At this time there might have been about 800 persons present, and the procession having arrived opposite the memorial, Lord Nugent addressed the following words to the assembled crowd, a salicloth which had previously covered the medallion being removed at the same instant:—"May this monument last to all posterity, and remain undisturbed and honoured by our children's children." This dedication was received with loud cheers, the band playing "God save the Queen;" after which, his Lordship invited all present to meet him at dinner at three o'clock in an adjacent barn, which was really converted into a very comfortable dining-room for the occasion. The assemblage then adjourned, three cheers having been first given to the memory of Hampden.

The company at the dinner included the names above mentioned, as well as a very considerable number of the surrounding gentry, in all about 160. Lord Nugent occupied the chair, and was supported by Sir S. Hancock, Professor Hampden, Sir J. Easthope, &c. The toasts of "The Queen" and "The Constitution" having been drunk, Lord Nugent, in a speech referring to the occasion which had brought the company together, thus justified the expression on the monument—"In defence of the free monarchy"—which had been objected to by some persons:—"In the Ashmolean collection at Oxford there was a medallion preserved, shown, on very good authority, to have been worn on Hampden's breast, on which the following quaint couplet was engraven:—

Not against my King I fight;  
But for my King and England's right;

for the monarchy of England was bound up with public liberty for the public safety. (Hear, hear.) That person must have read history to little purpose who saw cause to upbraid that house of Parliament who boldly opposed the corrupted judges of the seventeenth century in their attempt to trample on the liberties of the people. (Hear.) His lordship then proceeded to detail the historical circumstances connected with the period of Hampden's death, his opposition on principle to the impost called ship-money, the first assessment of which on his large property only amounted to 31s. 6d., and gave a succinct account of the events of that interesting period of English history, closing with the death of the patriot on Chalgrove-field, while engaged with a small force of 300 men in endeavouring to prevent the Royalist army, numbering 2000, under Prince Rupert, from forming a junction with the King's troops at Oxford. The noble lord concluded with an eloquent description of the death-bed of the patriot, stating that his last prayer had been fulfilled, and the blood of their civil martyrs, the seed of public liberty, had grown up into public blessings, which had secured them the privileges they now enjoyed. (Hear.) His lordship then gave "The Memory of John Hampden, and the cause in which he shed his blood."

Professor Hampden, a descendant of the patriot, in returning thanks for his health being drunk, stated that he recollected it was a traditionary counsel in his childhood, that no member of his family should ever do anything to disgrace the name of Hampden, and so great a blessing was it to succeed to the inheritance of a great man that all should feel stimulated to follow humbly the merits of those to whose names and honours they succeeded. (Hear, hear.) Hampden was not only a great man in the sense of this world, but a truly good and pious Christian. The statement of the noble chairman had shown the touching sentiments which closed his dying moments, while it was also his delight to appear in the field as one of the bravest of soldiers, like another Miltiades on the field of Marathon, though not with the same success, still with the same determined spirit and bold, open courage, in defence of the liberties of his country. (Cheers.) He was equally distinguished by his duties in social and domestic life, and lived on terms of the closest affection with his family and the tenantry by whom he was surrounded—(hear, hear)—beloved by all for the kindness of his heart, and admired for his statesmanlike ability and masculine understanding. (Hear.) Nor

could he pass over his attachment to the Protestant Reformed Church of this country; and he was gratified in making this allusion as one great ground of commendation. (Hear, hear.)

Thanks were then voted to Lord Nugent; and at six o'clock the party (among whom were a number of ladies) broke up, highly gratified with the day's proceedings.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1st.

SUNDAY, June 25.—Second Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 26.—George IV. died, 1830.  
TUESDAY, 27.—Allan Cunningham died, 1840.  
WEDNESDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.  
THURSDAY, 29.—St. Peter and St. Paul.  
FRIDAY, 30.—Greenwich Hospital founded, 1696.  
SATURDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690.

#### HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE JUNE 24.

Morning.....25 minutes after 11 | Evening.....55 minutes after 11.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. C." Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.—We had before the receipt of J. B.'s drawing, the same subject by us.  
"F." Wexford.—By mistake, in our last No., the Ascot Cup was called the Royal Hunt Cup, and vice versa.  
"W. W." Braintree, has our best thanks. The subject shall be attended to.  
"B. W."—Send us a specimen.  
"A True Scotchman" should see our Journal, Nos. 17 and four following. His wishes shall not be lost sight of.  
"J. White."—The effect is generally known.  
"R. E. H."—The correction kindly forwarded from Barbadoes has already appeared.  
"J. G." Leamington, "Phiz."—Mr. Hablot Browne.  
"X. Y. Z."—Mr. Brunel, son of Sir I. K. Brunel, and who is the engineer of the Great Western Railway.  
"Alpha" may remove the flowers, but not the trees. He can compel the landlord.  
"E. A. R."—See the Stamp Returns.  
"A Subscriber," Grantham.—The Chinese Exhibition is nearer Knightsbridge. There is a block of houses between Hyde Park Corner and Prince Albert's Gate.  
"A Subscriber," Conduit-street.—The days are January 8, April 8, July 8, and October 8.  
"An Old Subscriber."—James Montgomery, of Sheffield.  
"T. W." Wycombe.—Thanks for the interest he has taken. The subject appears in our present paper.  
"G. W. J." Channel Islands.—The subjects are better suited for the "Mechanics Magazine."  
"A. R. J."—Our correspondent is mistaken; the new machines are not yet ready. The other part of his communication shall receive our attention.  
"J. A." Paris.—We are happy to learn that the Duchess of Orleans has been highly pleased with our portrait of the heir to the French throne, in a recent number of our Journal.  
"H. G." Newbury.—We have not space for "Pegasus in Harness." Will our correspondent favour us with a sketch of Littlecot?  
"C. E. J." Tavistock.—We will consider of his suggestion.  
"J. S. P." Victory.—See our Epitome of News.  
"V. A. D."—The poet's home and column shall appear.  
"A singular Frolic" is not recent enough.  
"T. R." Port Ollerton.—One of the sketches shall appear.  
"B. H." Leicester.—The occurrence is not new. The other suggestion shall not be lost sight of.  
Ineligible "Lines by Botia," "Sonnet by W. H.," "Winter, &c., by Richard," all better suited for a magazine than a newspaper.  
"Poetical Works of the Rev. E. Lloyd."—We have so many pressing subjects that we have not been able to review the above, but will do so anon.  
"J. C." Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.—The subject is not effective.  
"A Subscriber ab initio."—We shall send an artist.  
"G." "A Constant Reader," Heraldry.—No person under the rank of a Knight of the Bath has a right to supporters, unless by special grant of the Sovereign.  
"Q."—Major-General Sir Charles James Napier, K.C.B., is cousin-german of Sir Charles Napier, M.P. for Marylebone.  
CHESS.—"Clem" is wrong in both instances. See the solutions to the problems. You should always play the best moves for the black. We shall be glad of the promised contribution.  
"The Jacket," "J. B. T."—See the solution.  
"Queen's Knight."—Stalemate is universally allowed by the clubs of England and France to be a drawn game, as you will find if you read the laws of chess, as published by Walker or Lewis.  
"A Lover of Chess" and "Edward" will find they are mistaken in reference to problem No. 27.  
"Lancrulator."—There is the St. George's Chess Club, and the London Chess Club, the rules of which can be obtained by applying to the honorary secretaries.  
"A Gentleman" is desirous of playing a game at chess by correspondence.

We are again compelled, by the imperative pressure of news intelligence, once more to omit the continuation of "England and France."  
On the 8th of July will be published, price 18s., the Second Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the numbers for the half year ending June 24, 1843, splendidly bound in cloth, gilt edges, uniformly with volume one. Subscribers are informed that Covers, made expressly for binding the second volume, may be had by order of all newsmen and booksellers, price 2s. 6d. each. Volume one is reprinted, price one guinea.  
COMPLETION OF VOLUME II.—TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We shall have ready a complete Index for the Second Volume, containing the Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the half year, ending June 24, 1843. It will be published in the Supplement, which will be presented GRATIS with the paper for July 8th.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—"The People's Music Book," Part I.; "Analytical Catalogue of Singleton's Shakespeare Pictures;" "Orion," an epic poem, by R. H. Horne; "Letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, on the Non-Interference Question;" "Dr. Henderson's Treatise on Astronomy;" "Graham's Exercises on Etymology;" "Cant," a satire; "Reeds shaken with the Wind;" "Polish Aristocracy and Titles," by Count Krasinski; "Examination of the Medical Regulations of the E.I.C.;" "Parnassian Climbers."

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843.

One serious topic of the public intelligence of the week has arisen in the formidable disturbances which have broken out in Wales; and although we have elsewhere spoken of agitated Ireland as absorbing the public mind away from all other political changes and grievances, yet, since our then writing, the rebellious turbulence of another part of the empire has become so far outrageous and desperate as to demand the proper attention of the Government, and the due consideration of all men interested in the great question of public tranquillity.

Very far indeed does the nature of the Welsh agitation differ from the Irish in its causes, its objects, its organization, and its extent. Above all, its means of repression are comparatively easy; but the evil itself is yet quite entitled to be contemplated in a proper spirit, and is not to be sneered at with a false contempt, or abandoned to a mischievous growth, simply because it is comparatively small. We cannot, indeed, help holding the Government as greatly to blame for not having suppressed it long ago, when it first made its appearance in the shape of hordes of disguised peasants and labourers ranging themselves under the frantic banner of a man in woman's clothing, and committing depredations and demolishing property under the regimental sobriquet of "Rebecca and her daughters."

Rebecca has now been allowed almost time to grow into a heroine—she is the leader of hundreds of men, and, instead of confining her crusade to turnpikes, she has turned her forces to the besiege of workhouses—defying magistrates and constables as contemptuously as she did erst the guardians of the toll—and pursuing her labour of demolition with a recklessness quite in keeping with the whole spirit and romance of the mischievous adventure in which she and her followers have been engaged.

We have ourselves no love for road-bars. Like the travelling angler, who always made it his business to "carp at a pike," we have ever acknowledged upon a journey the unpleasantness of the Don Juan association—

Onward as we roll,  
Surgit amari aliquid—the toll!

And there is a disagreeableness about the jaunty highway sort of impertinence which catches your bridle, and seems to say "Your money or your life!"

We might, therefore, have felt a little disguised pleasure in Rebecca's reform upon Quixote, and her selection of turnpikes rather than windmills, as things to combat, if anything like harmlessness of purpose had been preserved, to have allowed our Christian mercy fair play. We might thus have winked—as the Government has winked—at Rebecca, and have left Wales to settle the question of the majesty of the law after its own fashion, so far as turnpikes were concerned. But, surely, the moment the affair took a new aspect—the moment that daring adventurers grew into numbers, and attacked property—the moment they threatened bloodshed, attacked the law with physical mob-opposition, and went about a discontented country, seeking whom they might convert and what they might destroy—that moment it was surely the duty of the Executive to interpose a strong arm, and to put down the incipient revolt with dignity and decision proportioned to the forbearance which had been hitherto displayed. This we hope and believe they are about to do at last; nay, in a measure the work is well commenced, for the 4th Dragoon Guards have already proved to Rebecca that she is no Maid of Orleans, and, by way of hostages for her future good behaviour, have laid their hands upon one hundred of her daughters, while they were destroying a workhouse with as little compunction as the Trojans would have destroyed the wooden horse of Ulysses if they had known who had been inside. Let us see, however, what was the first adventure which led to the arrival of the soldiers:—"Last Monday week about forty or fifty policemen and old pensioners, sent to execute a distress warrant at a place called Tallog, were surrounded by an organized body of about 400 men, headed as usual by the ever-present 'Becca,' and mustering about 100 guns among them, who overpowered, disarmed, and finally compelled these agents of the law, with their own hands, and for fear of their lives, to break down a wall surrounding the house of the magistrate who endorsed the distress warrant. Even so they thought themselves lucky to get off with whole skins. This final and complete victory over the majesty of Welsh law naturally alarmed the magistrates, and might have been expected to infuse some life into the Government. 'This was represented,' says our correspondent, 'to the Home Secretary, and a military force solicited by the borough and county magistrates, as it was impossible for the civil power to execute any legal process.'"

The military force was no sooner sent than it found a genuine good riot all ready hashed and bubbling over. A force of Rebeccaites—to the number now of thousands—had threatened to parade Carmarthen, and make a demonstration, which the *Times* thus describes:—

"The mob entered the town, and proclaimed their grievances—comprising, *inter alia*, turnpike gates, tithes—commuted or uncommuted, the Poor-laws, church-rates, and high rents. They then set to work to fulfil their promise of the 27th ult., by pulling down the workhouse. Happily the magistrates had sent off an express to hurry the soldiers; luckily the express met them on their march about thirty miles from Carmarthen; very luckily indeed—much more luckily than any one had a right to expect—these soldiers arrived in Carmarthen, after their thirty miles gallop (which killed two of their horses), precisely while the mob was engaged in its work of destruction, dispersed with little difficulty those who were outside, and captured with as little about 100 of those who were inside the workhouse enclosure. Nothing could have been more complete. Fortune has played our cards for us better than Sir James Graham. And we hope that this discomfiture, and the presence of the 4th Dragoons, will effectually stop Miss 'Becca's gambols for some time.'"

With regard to the result we echo the hope of our contemporary, with a similar conviction that these nonsensical and peace-scaring disturbances ought long before to have been put down. The tolerance of the Home-office had clearly gone too far.

But there is still another aspect in which we would have these disturbances, now that they have once grown formidable, viewed; we mean, as strong evidences of popular disaffection, on account of certain oppressions which the people in the South Wales district of country unquestionable feel, and, we fear, feel only in common with the great bulk of our pauper community. Of these oppressions the "Poor-law" is the head and front of the offending. These Rebeccaites, when their numbers formed in groups, began with turnpikes as playthings, but when their numbers gathered in hundreds, and included the destitute and unemployed mob, they flew to demolish the workhouses, the prisons of the pauper, the eye and heart sores of the poorer population, not of Wales only, but of England and of Ireland too. Hundreds of Welsh labourers are thrown out of work by the dreadful failures in the iron trade, and starvation stares them in the face—starvation, or the alternative of that, the workhouse, which they regard with loathing and abhorrence, and for the destruction of which they have desperately defied the civil power, and set at nought the strength and terrors of the law. This sort of excitement upon the subject of the new laws for pauperism carries a forcible moral with it, particularly in districts likely, from sudden and wide-spread cessation from labour, to be afflicted with deep and dire distress. We may justly deprecate open violence, and crush with scorn the doctrine of any efficacy of physical force against the English law and constitution; but neither in England nor Ireland nor Wales can we refuse sympathy to suffering, or uphold the existence of a wrong. It is, therefore, that we so strongly advocate a general conciliation of the people throughout all the empire, by an abandonment of the present poor-law system, which stays no affliction, administers no comfort, raises no hope, but wherever it journeys leaves misery behind it as the hard legacy of the poor. Again and again will we strive to force this great justice upon the Government.

With regard to Ireland, we are glad to find that a most valuable, conciliatory, and wise overture has been made to the loyalty and



good temper of the Irish people, by the proposed remission of the Irish Spirits Duties Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced his intention to move the repeal of the act of last year. This is a much greater boon to Ireland than the people of this country can at a glance conceive. May that country know how to appreciate it in the spirit in which it is bestowed!

### THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Bishop of Chester preached the sermon, taking his text from Romans, chap. 15, verse 13. The prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, for Somerset House, and thence proceeded to the East India Docks, to inspect the Victoria and Albert yacht. His Royal Highness afterwards returned on horseback to Buckingham Palace, at two o'clock—Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Saturday evening.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager visited the Surrey Zoological Gardens on Saturday, attended by her suite.

The King of Hanover went on Saturday afternoon to Kew, and on Sunday morning his Majesty, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended Divine service in Kew church. After the service, the whole of the illustrious visitors proceeded to his Majesty's residence at Kew. The Royal visitors left Kew in the afternoon, for town.

On Monday the Queen, attended by Lady Portman, Lady in Waiting, took an airing in an open barouche and four. Prince Albert rode out on horseback at the same time, attended by the Equestris in Waiting.

On Tuesday the Queen held a court at Buckingham Palace. Their Serene Highnesses Prince Peter and the Princess of Oldenburg were presented to her Majesty at an audience in the royal closet. Baron de Brunow, the Russian Minister, attended the prince and the princess at the reception. Lord Dunsford, Colonel Tynte, and Mr. Lawrence Walker, the executors of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty the mantle and cordon of the most noble order of the Garter and other insignia of that order; the ensigns of the most ancient order of the Thistle; the seal, the statutes, and the ensigns of the most honourable military order of the Bath, of which order his late Royal Highness was acting great master; and also the keys of the Round Tower. Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance of the Italian Opera with their presence in the evening. A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office. The council sat four hours.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert held a levee, on behalf of her Majesty, at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, which was most numerous and brilliantly attended. His Royal Highness and suite left Buckingham Palace for St. James's in three carriages, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards (Blue) shortly before two o'clock. The prince was much cheered by the multitude which the fineness of the day had attracted to the park to view the splendid pageant. The members of the royal family, foreign princes, ambassadors, ministers, and those having the privilege of the *entree*, arrived about half-past one o'clock in full state. The equipages and splendid liveries of the servants were the theme of general conversation. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived at St. James's exactly at two o'clock. The presentations were exceedingly numerous.

The King of Hanover, attended by Captain Slicker, honoured the Marquis of Anglesey with his company at dinner on Wednesday, at his residence in Old Burlington-street. A large party of the nobility had been honoured with invitations to meet his Majesty.

We hear that the preliminaries are arranged for a marriage between the Earl of Shelburne, only surviving son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the beautiful and accomplished Miss. Elinorstone Fialhault, daughter of the Baroness Keith and Nairne and his Excellency Count Fialhault, French ambassador at the Court of Vienna. The ceremony is expected to take place in Vienna.

EARL GREY.—The numerous friends and admirers of the venerable Earl Grey will be concerned to hear that his lordship is extremely indisposed.

LADY PEEL'S ASSEMBLY.—On Wednesday night Lady Peel held an assembly at the family mansion in Whitehall-gardens, when her ladyship was honoured with the company of the King of Hanover and the other members of the Royal Family, in addition to several of the illustrious foreigners now sojourning in this capital. The picture gallery and the extensive suite of salons were thrown open for the reception of the numerous visitors, and the grand dining-room on the ground floor was laid out with refreshment tables. It was about ten o'clock when the carriages began to set down company, and at one o'clock the carriages were still arriving with visitors, and, from what we learn, hundreds of distinguished individuals had been obliged to leave the rank, without even reaching Whitehall-gardens. At least 800 of the nobility and gentry assembled at her ladyship's *réunion*, composing most of the *corps diplomatique* and the leading aristocracy.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurst were honoured with the company of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess and Princess Augusta of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, at dinner on Wednesday evening.

Amongst other travellers, young royal visitors from all quarters are on their way to England. Princess Clementina and her husband will be here in ten days. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours intend being present at the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge.

Cards of invitation have been issued by the Lord Chamberlain, at the command of her Majesty, for an evening party on Wednesday next, after the solemnisation of the nuptials of the amiable daughter of the Duke of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. About 500 of the *déité de la haute noblesse* have received invitations.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Constantine Frederick Peter of Oldenburg, attended by a brilliant suite, arrived on Sunday by the General Steam Navigation Company's mail-boat Ocean from Germany. Their Royal Highnesses landed at Blackwall; and as the steamer came up the river, a salute was fired from the Dockyard at Woolwich. His Excellency Baron Brunow and the Russian Minister, and Chevalier Benhausen, the Russian Consul, were in waiting to receive their Royal Highnesses.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharfedale, the Duke of Buccleuch; Earls of Aberdeen, Ripon, and Haddington; Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, Sir H. Hardinge, and Sir E. Knatchbull, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Gladstone. The Council sat four hours.

Mr. Mosquera, New Grenada Chargé d'Affaires, transacted business with Lord Aberdeen on Monday at the Foreign Office, and took leave on an absence for some time from this country. M. de Ayala remains as Chargé des Affaires of the Legation.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England had a meeting on Tuesday. There were present the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Bangor, Chester, Norwich, and Salisbury; the Judges of the Prerogative Court, the Dean of Westminster, the Earl of Devon, and Viscount Duncannon.

### IRELAND.

#### PROGRESS OF THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.

ATHLONE.—On Sunday last Mr. O'Connell attended the great Athlone meeting, which was presided over by Lord Frenche. The numbers present have been variously estimated at from 50,000 to 500,000. Two troops of the 4th Dragoon Guards attended from Longford to assist the local military force, but there was not the slightest occasion for their services, for the most complete tranquillity and good humour prevailed. After the proceedings at the meeting, the dinner took place in a large pavilion, erected for the purpose, in the town. Lord Frenche presided also at the dinner. After Mr. O'Connell had addressed the company on his health being proposed, he set off, accompanied by Mr. Steele, on his way to Dublin, in order to attend the meeting of the Repeal Association next day.

DUBLIN.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place at the Corn Exchange-rooms, Dublin, on Monday. The meeting was occupied with the receipt of the Repeal rent and the admission of members until half-past two o'clock, when loud shouts were heard from the outside, and Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by Mr. Steele, soon after appeared in the room, where he was received with a succession of cheers. It appeared that Mr. O'Connell after the Repeal dinner in Athlone, proceeded to Kibeggan, where he slept, and from thence he posted up to town. Mr. O'Connell at once proceeded to hand in money, and whilst he was engaged in taking the various packages from his pockets, the people assembled cheered with great animation. Amongst the large sums handed in were £672 from Murroe (where the Repeal meeting was held last week), £1017 from Clare, £1105 from Kilkenny.—The Rev. Mr. Hackett, an American clergyman, addressed the meeting from one of the side benches, and, in allusion to an article of the *Globe* newspaper, in which it was said, that "perhaps an enlightened despot for the next quarter of a century" would be the fittest governor for Ireland, said that if such an experiment was to be tried, the sooner it came to that extremity the better. If force and despotism were to be adopted the sooner the people were prepared for it the better.—Mr. Steele rose and said, he felt it a solemn duty, in the face of heaven and earth, and in the presence of his great moral leader, to protest against the doctrine broached by the gentleman who had last addressed the meeting, and whom he had not the pleasure of being acquainted with. The people did not seek such extremities. They hoped to achieve those objects without force or violence. (Loud cheers.)—Mr. O'Connell said he could not too strongly repudiate anything in the shape of an incentive to force. In the great popular struggle the people relied upon the legal and peaceable assertion of their demands for justice. They contemplated no other means

and it was his conviction that they would succeed by those means. (Cheers.) He repudiated the contemplation of any other. He observed that one of the chief causes of his appearance there that day, was to condemn in the most decided terms the conduct of some Catholics near Dungannon, who had been in fault in a portion of the occurrences there. The drum of the Orange party had been broken, and one of the party beaten. He moved that a splendid drum should be purchased, and sent down to the Orangemen, and that the person injured should be remunerated. If those Catholics had been repealers, he should have moved their expulsion.—The motion was carried.—At the close Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £3103 7s. 6d., amidst protracted cheering.—The meeting then adjourned.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHANCELLOR.—There are a number of rumours afloat as to the sudden departure of Sir Edward Sugden, from Dublin for England on Saturday last. The most current, but not the more probable, rumour is, that his lordship leaves for the purpose of resigning the great seal of Ireland.

Three men from Tallaroan, county of Kilkenny, are fully committed to gaol, charged with a conspiracy to assassinate Mr. William F. Finn, brother-in-law of Mr. Daniel O'Connell.

THE CRAWFORD PEERAGE.—REMARKABLE TRIAL.—At the Dublin commission, on Tuesday last, Robert Lindsay Crawford was indicted for having returned from transportation. The original record of conviction of Lindsay Crawford, in Londonderry, in 1827, for horse-stealing, was proved. The keeper of the Essex hulks swore he had the prisoner in his custody in May, 1827, and put him on board the *Morley*, for New South Wales. He had no doubt of his identity. The governor of the Londonderry gaol proved that, in 1827, he had a person named Robert Lindsay Crawford in custody, as a felon, in that prison. At that time Crawford's age was entered as 23, and the prisoner's appearance answered the description in his book. It was admitted that the father of the prisoner had been transported; but he had been subsequently pardoned and brought back, and died in Scotland, after he had commenced the prosecution of his claim to the Crawford peerage. It was also admitted that the prisoner had been in New South Wales, where, it was alleged by his counsel, he had gone voluntarily, and that he had returned to advance his claim to the peerage on learning the death of his father. The whole case was one of identity. The jury returned a verdict of *acquittal*.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening a most afflicting accident occurred on board the canal-boat coming to Limerick from Dublin. When the boat was passing the lock near Clonlara, the Rev. Mr. Cousins, a dissenting minister, from England, who with his wife was on his way to Killarney, looked out at one of the side windows to observe his position, when the boat received a sudden side-move, as it generally does from coming in contact with either side of the gateway, and the head of the unfortunate gentleman being caught between the boat and the wall of the lock, he received such dreadful injury that he expired at the hotel in Limerick a few hours after the occurrence. The deceased was between 60 and 70 years of age.

THE OPENING OF THE MUSEUM OF GEORGE III., AT KING'S COLLEGE.—Thursday being the day appointed for this interesting ceremony a large company were invited to attend, for the pleasure of accompanying his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the distinguished party by whom he was attended round the various rooms of the museum, and for witnessing the interesting experiments, &c., made by the professors. Precisely at twelve o'clock his Royal Highness, accompanied by Colonel Bowater and Mr. Anson, arrived at the door of the great hall of the college, where they were received by the Bishop of London, and the principal, Mr. Lonsdale. There were also present his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Rutland, Lords Brownlow, Howe, Dartmouth, and Radstock, the Bishops of Norwich and Winchester, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Coleridge and Pattison, Sir R. Inglis, M.P., Sir C. Price, Sir B. Brodie, Sir G. Staunton, Doctor Doyley, Dr. Sheppard, &c. &c., the proprietors and masters of the establishment, and the students. Immediately the Prince entered the great hall a Latin oration was read by Mr. Slater, after which the class singers of the college, under Mr. Hullah, sang the national anthem. The whole party then ascended the staircase to view the various rooms in which the collection of philosophical instruments, specimens of botanical subjects, chemical apparatus, &c., are deposited. His Royal Highness Prince Albert appeared to be highly entertained with what was submitted to his inspection, and asked questions of the various professors. During the inspection the party was increased by the arrival of the Prince of Wurtemberg and his suite, and by that of several eminent literary and scientific gentlemen. After viewing the whole of the interior the Prince and the company promenade a short time on the terrace before Somerset House, which was thronged with persons, admitted by tickets, the band of the Grenadier Guards playing "God save the Queen." His Royal Highness expressed his high satisfaction at what he saw, and at half-past one entered his carriage and retired amidst the hurrahs of the spectators.

### THE WATERLOO ANNIVERSARY.

(18TH JUNE, 1843.)

It this week falls within our province to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. We glory in the opportunity thus afforded us of aiding in the commemoration of one of the world's greatest victories, and of paying pictorial homage to the triumph of England's mightiest war. Upon our page (now become with the art-progress of civilization as much a page of history as of news,) are grouped and gathered the simplest external memories of the great battle which decided the destinies of Europe and of the great warrior by whom that battle was magnificently won.

The portrait of the iron and immortal Duke, with two symbols of his deathless renown—the broad space with the war statue and the shield, raised, as it were, by woman's love and pride of the glory of her country; the modern strong domain, given not like the fortresses of ancient nobles, but as a dwelling-place among the people, and at the entrance of their best holiday garden, the spacious park of Hyde; and lastly, those beautiful trophies which are garnered in the treasure-house, the pictures glorious of their kind—the Wilkie "Pensioners" receiving the cup of triumph anent their ancient college, the goblets with the ferment of a battle upon every brim, the *ménage* of the table with a victory graven upon every plate.

We are enabled to indicate in pictured forms these external signs of a grand anniversary, and we may perhaps be permitted to indulge in a few of the reflections which they naturally call forth. First of the park—of the beautiful screen—of the broad landscape, and of that landmark of history, the colossal statue of Achilles. Well, there is a cheerfulness in all these. Are you aristocratic?—you dash daily through the fine expansive gateway, and gallop away care, for Kensington-gardens or Baker-street, as your horse may turn—or, "in carriage gay ensconced," you bedizen your face in smiles, and "thread the pleasant mazes of the drive." On the other hand, are you plebeian—you are let down from your omnibus in Oxford-street, "and pad the hoof among the common throng"—you are in the "melée of the million"—but your terminus is—where? Why, where the aristocratic horseman, the gay lady of the equipage, broke into the spirit of their morning ride—before that Achillean statue which spoke without voice, was eloquent without utterance, looked without eyes, and from its motionless limbs of bronze called up emotions of patriotism and pride which the human heart dared not smother—and which virtue welcomed among the nobler graces of the mind. That statue was identified with your sense of national greatness—it was a "symbol erect" of the invincibility of your countrymen—and the name of Wellington seemed to break from it like a silent thunder that

Fell mute upon the listening ear,  
But loud upon the heart.

Turn round! Ay, only one short turn! Look, there is Apsley House! And this is the day of Waterloo! That house was a boon—a boon proffered by England to her greatest living hero. It is full of heirlooms—things of seemingly bauble-splendour—but of truth and value more shining than their silver or their ore. It spells-binds the tributes of monarchs to the man who fought their wars! But to-day is the day of Waterloo, and what will that house be ere night shall set upon its high festivity? That house will be the rendezvous, the momentary home, of the fairest warriors of the modern world. The hard-worn, maimed, and wounded generals who put the mantle of peace about our shoulders, and bade us wear it until we wanted them again, will all be there—nay, only all who live! One by one the Grave has gathered in her tributes, and Death will be stronger than Wellington after all. But, to-day Life and Death shake hands—with the fond grasp of memory—in that mansion! The living heroes pour forth their dumb homage to the dead: there is a silent toast—"The men who fell at Waterloo." The companions who died since are, perhaps, still more

passionately remembered; for, singly as we contemplate their virtues, singly do we mourn their doom.

Everything that is beautiful, everything that is glorious—everything that is inspiring is associated with the annual banquet of Waterloo—

Now for their feast of conquest! lo!

Where Honour sits and sings!  
And over fourscore of her sons  
Spreads forth her golden wings!  
Why, triumphs on the very plates  
Are carved, from which they dine;  
And every shining cup embalsms  
A vict'ry in its wine!

And, oh! what thrilling tumult fills  
Their hearts who pledge the bowl!  
To-night they quaff not wine alone,  
But glory from the soul!  
A toast goes round; their iron lungs  
The brave old soldiers strain;  
And Wellington and Waterloo  
Are blended once again!

"Hurrah! we are the happy men  
Who fought in his command,  
And help'd to fight his famous fight,  
And officer'd his band!  
Battled the foe; the banners bore,  
To charge, defeat, pursue,  
And shed heart, hope, and blood with those  
Who won at Waterloo!"

BRITANNIA brightens all her soul,  
And perfects here her bliss!  
Pity all England could not dine  
At banquet such as this!  
When war-crown'd Wellington in pride  
Sits with his warrior crew,  
And keeps within his battle-hall  
The feast of Waterloo!

The exciting moments, however, must ever be when the toasts of this great military festival are passing like sentries on their round—now jovial for a second, now dimmed by some melancholy memory of the past. But, *à bas douleur*, and let us sing—

A song for Wellington's old friends!

The comrades of his wars!—

The men who wear with him to-day

Their honours and their scars!

Companions of the gallant heart

And the untarnish'd sword—

Fit guests for such a noble chief

To feast at such a board!

At such a board—where memories gush

Upon the heart and brain—

Excitements half forgotten long

Flash into life again!—

Where burning thoughts of Waterloo

Rise up above control;

A scabbard hides the sword—but there

They cannot sheathe the soul!

Present be all our spirits while

That banquet board is spread—

There, when the honoured living rise

To drink the honoured dead!—

There, when wine's gladness sparkles up,

Light fountains in the sun,

And proud exulting shouts ring round

"The health of WELLINGTON!"

We have now spoken of the park, the house, the banquet; what more? There remains the portrait of the duke—in his own emphatic phraseology, let that speak for itself.

The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo occurring this year on a Sunday, the actual day of the week on which that glorious but sanguinary conflict was fought, the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet at Apsley House on Monday, to those officers who shared the dangers and honour of the field on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, 1815.

A vast number of persons congregated at the entrance gates to Apsley House; and on the western side of the eastern gate many noblemen and gentlemen took up their positions, so as to command the recognition of those distinguished officers entitled to join the festive board of the noble and gallant duke. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived precisely at ten minutes before eight o'clock, attended by Colonel Buckley (a Waterloo officer) and the Marquis of Exeter (Groom of the Stole); and the Prince was most enthusiastically cheered.

The Duke of Wellington received his Royal Highness immediately on alighting from the royal carriage. The crowd consequently had an opportunity of seeing his grace, and a burst of enthusiastic admiration from without was the result.

The band of the Grenadier Guards was stationed in the ante-room leading from the vestibule to the grand staircase.

His Royal Highness was conducted by the Duke of Wellington to the saloon, where the whole of the officers had assembled, preparatory to entering the gallery in which the banquet was served.

The Duke of Wellington, of course, presided, supported on the right by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and on the left by General Washington, who, by the way, had never before attended this annual festival, from his residence of nearly twenty-two years in Prussia. The Marquis of Anglesey sat on Prince Albert's right.

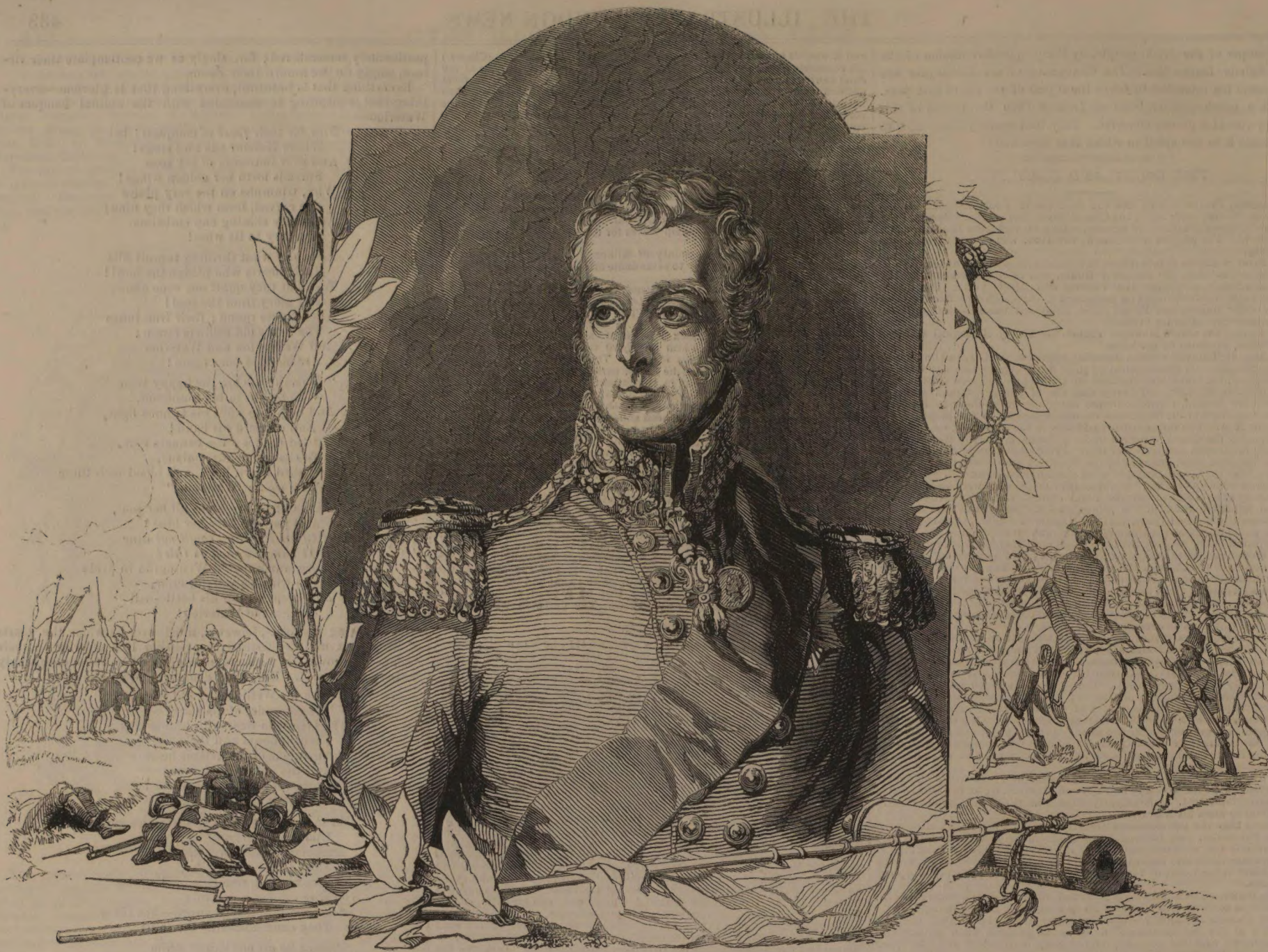
The magnificent silver plateau presented to the duke by the King of Portugal, 27 feet long, and 4 feet wide, as usual at this dinner, occupied the centre of the table, each end terminating with the splendid marble candelabra, a gift to the noble host from the Emperor Alexander of Russia. The service of plate used was alternately gold and silver, and the unique Dresden porcelain dessert service was a present to the noble and gallant duke from the King of Prussia. At the northern end of the gallery the *banquet* was arranged; and the sideboard presented a most costly and gorgeous collection of gold and silver ornamental plate, the superb shield and candelabra, testimonials from the citizens of London, forming prominent objects in the valuable mixture of elaborately-designed plate.

The military band, as the company passed into the gallery, played "The Roast Beef of Old England," and they played during the dinner.

The banquet having concluded, the Duke of Wellington rose, and proposed the health of the Queen and Prince Albert; and his Royal Highness then gave "The health of the Duke of Wellington," who having returned thanks, "The Heroes who fell at Waterloo" was next given by the duke, and drunk, as customary, with solemn silence.—"The British Guards," "The Artillery at Waterloo," "Sir Henry Hardinge," "Prussian Army," coupled with the name of "General Washington," and several other toasts succeeded.

Covers were laid for 85, and 81 sat down, among whom, in addition to the Duke and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Marquis of Exeter, in waiting on the Prince, we observed his Excellency Prince Castelfidale, Gen. the Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., and G.C.H., General Washington, General Hattorf, General Sir James Kempt, G.C.B. and G.C.H., General Lord Strafford, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Lieutenant-General Sir James Lyon, Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Halkett, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Keynall, K.C.B. and G.C.H., Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Kerrison, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Barnard, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Lieutenant-General Sir George A. Quentin, C.B. and G.C.H., Lieutenant-General Sir John W. Sleight, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B., Major-General Sir Willoughby Rooke, Lieutenant-General Lord Fitzroy Woodford, Lieutenant-General Sir F. Adam, Major-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Major-General Sir John G. Woodford, G.C.B., Major-General Hamerton, Major-General Sir George Scovell, Major-General Wyndham,





PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Major-General Sewell, Major-General D. Mercier, C.B., Major-General Sir R. Gardner, Major-General Reeve, Major-General Sir E. Bowater, Colonel Clive, Colonel Brunton, Major-General H. D'Oyly, Major-General Sir J. May, Major-General Sir H. D. Ross, Colonel Money, Colonel Browne, Colonel Sir C. W. Dance, Hon. Colonel D. Damer, Hon. Colonel G. Anson, Colonel E. Buckley, Colonel Bentinck, Colonel Ellison, Colonel Ellis, Col.

Gurwood, Colonel Allix, Colonel Ererton, Colonel Rowan, Colonel Drummond, Colonel Smith, Colonel Miller, Colonel H. Blair, Colonel Wildman, Colonel H. Webster, Colonel Lord Sandys, Lieutenant-General Lord Harris, &c. &c.

The Duke of Wellington wore his uniform as Colonel of the Gre-

nadier Guards; and his Royal Highness, although a field-marshal in the army, appeared as Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Exeter and Colonel E. Buckley, retired at a quarter past ten o'clock, and the party immediately broke up.



HER MAJESTY'S STATE BARGE.

This superb barge has just been refitted and regilt at the royal dockyard at Woolwich: her length is 64 feet, and her extreme breadth 6 feet 8 inches; the head and stern are elaborately carved

and gilt, and with her highly-varnished timbers, have a right royal splendour. The first occasion of this magnificent barge being used since her refitment was on Saturday morning last, on the occasion of

his Royal Highness Prince Albert visiting the East India Docks at Blackwall, to inspect the progress made on board the Victoria and Albert steam-vessel, constructing for the use of her Majesty and his



Royal Highness. (See engravings of this steamer in No. 53 of our journal.) The Prince embarked at Whitehall-stairs; the barge was rowed by twenty-two watermen in scarlet liveries, and the Admiralty barge, which accompanied it, by ten men in scarlet coats. The only boats accompanying the royal party were two under the control of the Harbour Master, to clear the river, should their services in that way be rendered necessary by any unforeseen obstruction. Such, however, was not the case; and at precisely thirty-five minutes past eleven o'clock the royal barge, containing Prince Albert, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, and accompanied by the Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty; Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, G.C.H.; Rear-Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, G.C.H. and C.B., came alongside the landing-place, disembarked, and immediately proceeded to the south-east entrance to the docks to the Victoria and Albert steam-vessel, where Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence, G.C.B., and Captain Sir W. Symonds, Knt., F.R.S., Surveyor of the Navy, were in waiting to receive his Royal Highness and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Prince Albert remained an hour and ten minutes on board the steam-vessel, examining the whole of her fittings and accommodation, and expressed himself greatly pleased with the arrangements, and the progress which had been made towards her completion. On leaving the docks, Prince Albert, with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, embarked in the Queen's barge at the Brunswick-pier, and returned to Whitehall-stairs.

Our artist has represented the royal barge reaching Blackwall: the day was unusually bright and sunny, and, although the notice of the royal visit had been very brief, a great number of the respectable inhabitants of Blackwall assembled on the pier, and each railway train brought down a number of Londoners. The pier was, accordingly, crowded with spectators, and the reception given to the Prince must have been gratifying to his Royal Highness. The state barge, in its progress to and from Blackwall, attracted many spectators on the river and its banks, and, with the attendant Admiralty barge, formed a splendid piece of water pageantry, such as is but rarely witnessed on London's majestic river.

#### NEWCASTLE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The example of the parent Horticultural Society of London has done wonders in improving public taste, and exciting the emulation of nurserymen in the country; and, accordingly, our provincial horticultural societies and their exhibitions are entitled to special notice. The society at Newcastle-upon-Tyne appears, from its great summer show, held on Tuesday se'nnight, to be a fair specimen of the above success. The *fête* was held in the Music Hall, in Nelson-street; and the exhibition, notwithstanding the late unfavourable weather, was much superior to what we have observed on some previous occasions. The visitors were very numerous; and a band of music was stationed in the gallery, which added considerably to the animation of the scene.

The show of pines was very good, and the prize ones, especially, were rich in flavour and of excellent quality. The grapes were large in size, and splendid for the season. The potatoes, grown in the open air, were also good, and, although the prize ones were not the largest, yet they were in a more advanced and perfect state than the others that were shown. The exhibition of Pansies was rather larger than usual, and, generally, they were finely formed, and of good size and colour. Some very excellent Fuchsias were exhibited, and a very rare specimen from the garden of R. J. Lambton, Esq., was much admired, and for which Mr. Laing obtained a prize. The collection of Tulips was decidedly better than could have been expected from the state of the weather; and the majority of them were clean, well-formed, and neatly marked. The Geraniums were extra good; and the Calceolarias, exhibited by Mr. Deans, were in fine bloom, and of good size and form. The prize *Alstroemeria*, exhibited by Mr. Hedley, was well-grown. There were two large bouquets of flowers, both of which exhibited great taste; and the fine contrast of the numerous flowers used in the formation gave to each a splendid appearance. A fine and rare exotic plant—the *Calanthe Veratrifolia*—from the collection of Mr. Wailes, was greatly admired. There were in the room a great variety of beautiful plants from the collection of Messrs. Samson and Finney. We have not space for the list of prizes awarded: they are some six-and-thirty in number, and are highly creditable to the skill of the Newcastle horticulturists.

#### THE MACREADY TESTIMONIAL.



MACREADY AS "MACBETH."

The occasion of the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Macready, for his services to the national drama, is this week a topic of news,



GREAT SUMMER SHOW OF THE NEWCASTLE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

and illustrated in our columns. In presenting the following details of the occurrence to our readers we do not find it necessary to add any fresh observations to those which we made last week upon the retirement of Mr. Macready from the management of Drury-lane; but we may, while the subject is fresh with our readers, indicate our perfect concurrence with the spirit of a leading article in the *Morning Chronicle*, which has the following remarks:—

There has been much conflicting criticism on the merits of Mr. Macready's management; but we do not think it has been denied in any quarter that the regular drama, and especially the drama of Shakespeare, has been revived by him with brilliant success. Individual critics, here and there, may complain that their peculiar ideas of perfection have not been realised; but they must acknowledge that a vast improvement has been effected, that

large audiences have been drawn to witness the performances of the grandest productions of human genius, freed from the barbarous mutilations and additions of a former age, and that the theatre has been made a place of pure and refined enjoyment, which virtuous women might frequent without being pained or offended by the proximity of the most degraded of their own sex. We say nothing here of Mr. Macready's merits as an actor, and it is not necessary to dwell on the scholar-like acquaintance with the past, the exquisite taste, and the minute, yet judicious, attention to details, as parts of a whole, which were evinced in the representations got up under his direction; because, if his personal claims were far less than they are, the work which he has done, and to which we have referred, would entitle him to public gratitude, and would well deserve the honourable testimonial presented to him on Monday, at the public meeting over which the Duke of Cambridge presided.



THE MACREADY TESTIMONIAL.



To this we add the details of the event:—

On Monday the splendid piece of plate subscribed for by the lovers of the national drama, and manufactured under the direction of the committee, for testifying their high opinion of the merits of Mr. Macready, was presented to that gentleman, in the great room at Willis's, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. All the seats were occupied and the platform thronged with the patrons of the drama and of literature, the members of the committee, and the members of the theatrical profession. His Royal Highness, accompanied by several gentlemen of the committee, and Mr. Macready, ascended the platform exactly as the clock struck 1, and were received with the most hearty demonstrations of applause and good feeling by the company. The piece of plate, of which a description is subjoined, being placed on the left hand of his Royal Highness, and Mr. Macready having taken his place on the right of the Royal Duke, the latter addressed him and presented the testimonial as a token of the appreciation of his services by the friends and supporters of the national drama, and by the public in general. His Royal Highness having concluded amidst great cheering, bowed to Mr. Macready, who returned the honour done him, and, after a short hesitation, during which he appeared much overcome by his feelings, replied in a speech recapitulating earnestly but modestly his exertions for the restoration of the legitimate drama, and concluding as follows:—"I have only now to return to your Royal Highness my most grateful thanks for this proof of public confidence in my motives. This beautiful memorial of public approbation of my humble efforts in the cause of the drama I must regard as the augury of a brighter era. It encourages me to hope that that cause will yet be efficiently supported in a well regulated theatre. Once more, accept my best thanks—I might vary my phrase, but I will only reiterate the expression of that gratitude which your kindness has inspired, and which will be ever engraven on my heart." Mr. Macready concluded amidst long and vehement applause.

Mr. T. D'Eyncourt, M.P., then came forward, and, after expressing his own acknowledgments and those of the meeting to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge for the part he had taken in the proceedings of that day, called upon the company to testify their gratification at the honour conferred. The company expressed themselves in the most loyal manner by continued cheers. His Royal Highness immediately returned his acknowledgments in a few appropriate words, after which he retired, followed by Mr. Macready and the gentlemen on the platform. The great body of persons in the room then pressed forward to get a view of the "testimonial," so that it was some time before the whole took their departure.

The group, which has been manufactured at the establishment of Mr. Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, represents Shakspeare standing on a pedestal, at the base of which Mr. Macready, habited in the costume of the early stage, is seated, having in his hands a volume. He is attended by the muse of comedy, Thalia, and the muse of tragedy, Melpomene, and, as connected with the subject on which the actor is supposed to be employed, the restoration of the original text of the plays of Shakspeare, the muse Clio is also introduced. On the other side of the pedestal is Apollo, with an attendant group of subordinate figures. Masks, &c., are seen on the ground on which the figures are placed. The whole of this portion of the testimonial stands on a base of triangular form, on one side of which, within a metope, is represented the senate scene in "Othello;" in a metope on another side of the base is a representation of the prologue scene in "Henry V.;" and in the third metope on the remaining side of the base the senate scene in "Coriolanus." At the angles of the base three boys hold tablets, on which are represented the storm scene in "Lear," the meeting of the witches in "Macbeth," and a scene from the "Tempest." The scenes are all in relief in frosted or dull silver, of very delicate and exquisite workmanship. The base itself is highly polished, and forms an admirable contrast and back-ground to the figures and auxiliaries. The whole rests upon a plinth of good form, supported by feet. The composition is remarkably fine and the combination perfect. All the figures accord, harmonize, and concur to carry out the design and sentiment. The execution is equally good, and the likeness of Mr. Macready correct and full of spirit.

The legend affixed is twofold. On one side of the base it is thus:—

"To William Charles Macready,  
In commemoration of his Management of the Theatre Royal,  
Covent-garden,  
In the seasons of 1837-8 and 1838-9,  
When his Personation of the Characters, his Restorations of  
the Text, and his Illustration of the best Intellectual  
Aids of the Historical Facts and Poetical  
Creations of the Plays of  
Shakspeare,  
Formed an Epoch in Theatrical Annals  
Alike honourable to his own Genius, and Elevating in its  
Influence upon Public Taste,  
This Testimonial is presented by  
The Lovers of the National Drama."

On the other side is the following quotation:—  
"No man is the lord of anything,  
Though in and of him there be much consisting  
Till he communicate his parts to others;  
Nor doth he of himself know them for aught  
Till he behold them form'd in the applause  
Where they are extended, which, like an arch, reverberates  
The voice again, or, like a gate of steel  
Fronting the sun, receives and renders back  
His figure and his heat."—SHAKSPEARE.

The arms of Mr. Macready are engraved on one part of the lower base. The height of the group is 31½ inches; dimensions of the base 21 inches; weight about 260 ounces; cost about 500 guineas.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussee d'Antin, June 21.

"Mon cher Monsieur.—At this moment there reigns in our fashionable shops almost as much activity as if we were still at the commencement of April. It is true that the fine weather has been long in coming, and that we could scarcely during the spring time count many days of sunshine, and

those only at rare intervals. We have now, however, a brilliant sky, and our modish folks have not delayed responding to the improvement of the weather. Thus we see every day something new, either in our town or country costumes; and were I required to name the materials most frequently employed, I should say they were white batistes, summer barges, and tartans. Of these robes, some have a very gracefully shaped peignoir opened at the neck, the corsage gathered from the top to the waist; sleeves puffed, and the skirt trimmed with three bias of moderate depth, or with two large undulating bias; others have the corsage plain, the back gathered in piping, or arranged in the form of a fan; the waist has a sash of ribbon with long ends; skirt trimmed with bias or with ribbons, surrounded with a ruche of puffed ribbon. For town dresses many are made as redingotes in gros de Tours and Berne taffety, or in Scotch taffety, shaded or glazed, and also in Grenada Pekin. The corsages are pointed and with a bias, trimmed with two rows of buttons; the skirt opens trimmed on both sides by a colonnade of puffed ribbon. As a general observation, I must remark that when either druggists or mobairs are used, passementerie or needlework is required. Perhaps, however, the most beautiful things seen this season were two dresses which attracted all eyes on Sunday last in the great avenue of the Champs Elysees. There was in the first place a robe of mohair, the skirt trimmed with two broad flounces of black lace, the corsage plain, open at the neck, with a small pelerine forming a berthe, surrounded with a garniture festooned to a point in the front, and descending towards the jockey; and in the next place there was a robe in plaid taffety, the skirt trimmed with two flounces at a distance from each other of half their depth, and crowned with a similar ornament in passementerie; the corsage was en coul, brought to a rounded point, and with plain sleeves. The taste for low trimmings and ornaments increases every day, which here we say is a strong proof in favour of the fashionable intellect of our epoch; and certainly the perfection to which some of our houses have brought this particular article, and the moderation at which they afford to sell it, is something miraculous; more especially when it is recollected that these were a long time the exclusive appanage of our high aristocracy, or of large fortunes. Be this as it may, there can be no question that lace is better understood every day, and that good taste can hardly fail to profit by that knowledge. There is nothing in which lace is more employed with great effect than in giving importance to those delicious capotes and to those light and tasty hats of which our fashionable shops contain so rich a variety. What can be more simple, and yet more elegant, than the two or three bands of lace so coquettishly placed upon the passe of a hat of middling size, slightly thrown back and a little raised behind? We must also admire those capotes in mohair trimmed with a tress formed of three bands of marabout gauze, and those in crepe, gathered so elegantly and finished with a sort of plume of sprigs of rice intermixed with flowers of a lively shade, to agree with the colour of the crepe. I need not say that falls and veils of lace are still perfectly fashionable; indeed, as may be supposed from what we have before said, they are more worn than ever. I do not know at the present moment of anything else sufficiently striking to deserve very particular attention; I shall therefore reserve my remarks until my next. Adieu! mon ami!

HENRIETTE DE B.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The new ballet of "Ondine" was produced for the benefit of Sig. Fornasari, on Thursday night, with great success. It is most superbly mounted, and is divided into six scenes or tableaux, which run on continuously without an entr'acte.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S.—Internationalism is another word for civilisation, and in no way can this desideratum be so effectually produced as by rendering the drama, or picture of life, of each country familiar to the inhabitants of another, by the works of the portrait-painters of the manners of the times respectively in separated localities. Thanks to the good taste and enterprising industry of Mr. Mitchell, we have been afforded an opportunity of looking into "the mirror" that our continental neighbours see themselves in, and, without any reflection upon them, we are inclined to say that it "holds up to Nature" as truly as anything else (photogenic or otherwise) in which we have been in the habit of viewing mankind in our own peculiar sphere. We are indebted to Mr. Mitchell for our further acquaintance with the French drama, and trust that the truth of an old saying, "the accumulation of knowledge is the accumulation of wealth," will be verified on the occasion of his "most worthy" benefit on Wednesday Evening, June 28th.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—This house is going on favourably. We perceive by the bills, that Mr. Wallis takes his annual benefit on Thursday, when he attempts, for the first time, *Sir Giles Overreach*: we trust he will be successful both ways.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.—On Monday there was a numerous and splendid assemblage of the elite at the chambers of the above society, in John-street, Adelphi, to witness the distribution of prizes by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. At a quarter past twelve his Royal Highness the president of the society arrived, accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Sutherland and the Marquis of Northampton, and immediately took the chair. The chief object of the society is to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce of this kingdom, by giving honorary or pecuniary rewards, as may be best adapted to the case, for the communication to the society, and, through the society, to the public, of all such useful inventions, and discoveries, and improvements as tend to that purpose; and, in pursuance of this plan, it was stated that the society had already expended upwards of £100,000, derived from voluntary subscriptions and legacies. At the conclusion of the distribution of the prizes the Duke of Sutherland rose and said, he was sure he should be only doing what was acceptable to every individual present and every member of this society, by expressing on their behalf their warm acknowledgments for the very kind manner in which his Royal Highness Prince Albert, so soon after becoming president of the society, had come forward to preside over their meeting and distribute the prizes. (Cheers.) The Marquis of Northampton seconded the motion. His Royal Highness bowed, and left the society's house, after passing a warm eulogium upon the proceedings.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.—Whitehall, 16th June, 1843.—Her Majesty's Commissioners hereby give notice:—1. That whereas carve-work in wood will be required for various parts of the New Palace at Westminster, and in the first instance for the doors of the House of Lords, artists are invited to send specimens in this department of art, to be exhibited for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in the selection of persons to be employed. 2. The specimens are to be sent in the course of the first week in March, 1844, to a place of exhibition hereafter to be appointed. 3. The specimens are required to be designed in general accordance with the style of decoration adopted in the New Palace. Outlines in lithography, showing the dimensions of the principal door of the House of Lords, may be obtained at the architect's offices in New Palace-yard. 4. Each exhibitor is required to send one and not more than two designs for an entire door, drawn to the scale adopted in the outline—viz., two inches to a foot; and one carved panel, or part of a panel and frame-work, not exceeding four feet in the longest dimension, representing a part of such design in the full proportion. The objects forming the details of decoration, in conformity with the conditions above expressed, are left to the choice of each artist. The material of the carved specimen is to be oak. 5. The invitation to send works for the proposed exhibition is confined to British artists, including foreigners who may have resided ten years or upwards in the United Kingdom. 6. Artists who propose to exhibit are required to signify their intention to the secretary on or before the 1st of January, 1844. By command of the Commissioners, C. L. EASTLAKE, Secretary.

Whitehall, 16th June, 1843.—Her Majesty's Commissioners hereby give notice:—1. That whereas various windows in the New Palace at Westminster will be decorated with stained glass, artists are invited to send specimens in this department of art, to be exhibited for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in the selection of persons to be employed. 2. The specimens are to be sent in the course of the first week in March 1844, to a place of exhibition hereafter to be appointed. 3. The specimens are required to be designed in general accordance with the style of architecture and decoration adopted in the New Palace. Outlines in lithography, showing the dimensions of the windows, may be obtained at the architect's offices in New Palace-yard. 4. Each exhibitor is required to send one and not more than two coloured designs for an entire window, drawn to the scale adopted in the outline—viz., two inches to a foot; and one specimen of stained glass, not exceeding six feet in the longest dimension, representing a part of such design in the full proportion. Such specimen of stained glass to be glazed up in lead, and framed in wood. 5. The objects forming the details of decoration may be either figures or heraldic devices relating to the royal families of England, or a union of the two, and may be accompanied by borders, diapered grounds, legends, and similar enrichments. 6. The invitation to send specimens for the proposed exhibition is confined to British artists, including foreigners who may have resided ten years or upwards in the United Kingdom. 7. Artists who propose to exhibit are required to signify their intention to the secretary on or before the 1st of Jan., 1844.—By command of the Commissioners, C. L. EASTLAKE, Secretary.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of public business. Mr. R. L. Jones rose to call the attention of the court to the report which he had presented on the reference to consider what improvements it was expedient to make in the public streets and avenues within the City. (The report we have already published, together with a map exhibiting the contemplated improvements at one view, in the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.) Mr. Jones then submitted a motion to the effect that the court agreed with the report, which stated that a favourable opportunity existed for drawing the attention of the Government and the Improvement Commission, as to the best means to be adopted for raising the requisite funds for these purposes, and recommended that the committee should be empowered to confer with them. Mr. Lawrence seconded the motion, and stated that the sole object of the report was to put the committee in a state of co-operation with the Metropolitan Improvement Commission.—After considerable discussion, Mr. Wilkinson moved, as an amendment to Mr. Jones's motion, that Watling-street

and Newgate-street, which were excluded from the plan of suggested improvements, should be marked in it.—Mr. Lott seconded the amendment.—After some observations from Mr. Woollett, who expressed his dissatisfaction at the plan, and Mr. Eagleton, who also condemned it as a partial operation, the amendment for the insertion of Watling-street and Newgate-street in the plan was agreed to, and Mr. Jones's motion, with that addition, was agreed to.—Mr. Anderton moved a resolution of thanks to Sir James Shaw (late City Chamberlain), on his retirement from public life.—The resolution was ordered to be written on vellum and emblazoned, and presented to Sir James Shaw.—Mr. Powell (the chairman of the Library Committee), brought up the report on the subject of the recent purchase of Shakspeare's autograph.—[Our readers will remember that we gave a history and fac-simile of this interesting document in our 55th number a few weeks back].—He moved that the court agree in the report, and that the Chamberlain be instructed to pay the sum.—Mr. Stacy seconded the motion.—Mr. Warton rose to move, as an amendment, that the report should lie on the table. (A laugh, and loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He had, he said, done all he could in the committee to prevail upon its members that the purchase of the autograph was a most wasteful and prodigal expenditure. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") The precedent was a most mischievous one.—A debate ensued, and the court then divided, when there appeared—for the original motion, 41; for the amendment, 31; majority in favour of the report, 10.—The court then adjourned.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS.

Mr. Cobden has accepted the invitation of the Kentish people, and will address them on Thursday next, on Penenden-heath.—The Spanish and Marine Museums at the Louvre are completely arranged. They are to be speedily re-opened.—The art of working in bronze has been brought to such perfection and extent in France, that in 1842 Paris alone produced articles amounting in value to 30,000,000 francs. This art was introduced into the kingdom in 1624.—The electric fluid fell on the 13th inst. at La Ferté, and entered the house of a man named Mettras, through the chimney, which it split down in all its length. It caused one of the barrels of a double-barrelled gun to go off, whilst the other remained in statu quo. It afterwards carried under the bed the stopper of the oven, and at last got out through the door, which it splintered. Mettras and his wife, who were in bed, received no injury.—E. D. Davenport, Esq., of Capesthorpe, has generously returned to his tenants ten per cent. of their rents, adding a promise that, if the continued depression in the prices of agricultural produce should render it necessary, he will make a still greater reduction next audit day.—A small iron steam-boat has been appointed to ply on Loch Katrine during the summer months. It is only about six tons in weight, engines and all, has no deck, nor any part of it covered in except the engine, which is of six horse power. This will be a great improvement to the enjoyment of visitors to this romantic lake.—Tuesday being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the usual demonstrations of loyalty manifested during the morning. In the evening the royal tradesmen illuminated their houses.—On Monday Mr. Joseph Perkin was elected a Common Councilman for the ward of Coleman-street in the room of Alderman Hunter, promoted.—We are happy to state that Baron Alderson has so far recovered from his late severe indisposition, that it is now expected he will be able to go the circuit.—On Monday last a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with Ireland, was held at the residence of the Marquis of Downshire for the purpose of inducing the Government to resume the publication of the Ordnance Survey Memoir.—It gratifies us to state that Dr. D. M. Moir, of Musselburgh (the well known poet, Delta), is greatly recovered from a severe illness, and has been able to take a drive.—A crew of the Burnbank fishermen hauled a shark to shore last week, in their great lines, by which it got entangled. It was found to measure the enormous size of fifteen feet and a half long, nine feet round the body, the tail fin being three feet across. In its stomach were found two large turbot, also two salmon, one of which was very large—all of which were whole. The liver alone filled a herring barrel, and will produce from thirty to forty pints of oil.—The Queen has just appointed Angus Mackay, brother of the piper of the late Duke of Sussex, to be her Majesty's piper at Buckingham Palace. Highland dresses and ornaments are to be provided for the new functionary.—By the death of the Earl of Cathcart, and of Sir Charles Bagot, two diplomatic pensions have fallen into the Government, amounting together to the sum of £3486; but, by the accession of Lords Beauvale and Ponsonby, pensions of a similar nature, amounting together to £2568 have accrued, so that a saving of £918 only will take place in the diplomatic pension list, which contains 43 members.—The commissioners of the metropolitan police have issued the usual notice, declaring Fairlop fair to be unlawful beyond the first Friday in July, and that any attempt to hold such fair beyond that day will subject offenders to a penalty not exceeding £10.—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, with Capt. Boldero, M.P., visited Woolwich on Wednesday, and went over the principal departments of the Royal Arsenal.—On Tuesday last, agreeably to annual custom, the whole of that ancient and honourable corps, her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, were inspected by their noble Captain the Right Hon. the Earl of Beverley, who was pleased to express himself highly gratified with their excellent appearance.—The second choral meeting was held on Wednesday evening of the upper singing schools assembling at Exeter-hall, under the sanction and approval of the Committee of Council on Education, and instructed by Mr. John Hullah and his assistants, on the method of Wilhem. The chorus consisted of upwards of 1500 members of the upper schools.—A meeting was held in the Queen's Prison on Wednesday, Mr. Oastler in the chair, when it was resolved that a subscription be raised to aid the defence of Mr. Lusford, who had escaped from the prison, in order to moot the question of the injustice of imprisonment for debt.—From discoveries made at Liverpool there is now no doubt that the recent conflagrations in that town have been the work of a band of diabolical incendiaries.—A Cornish man, who was called as a witness on a trial which took place in the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday last, appeared in the same coat in which he was married 53 years ago. He is said to involve in his description the curious contradiction of being one of the oldest minors alive.—The anniversary dinner of the patrons and supporters of the London Hospital took place at the London Tavern on Wednesday last, when Mr. Cotton, Governor of the Bank of England, presided. The subscriptions amounted to the large sum of £1276.—The improvements and embellishments at Walmer Castle are still being proceeded with notwithstanding the contradiction given to the rumour that it is her Majesty's intention to visit that abode of loyalty and hospitality during the present season.—A grand temperance conference was held on Wednesday evening at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, when the delegates now in London from all parts of the world attending the Anti-Slavery and Peace Conventions were present.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### THE MONOMANIA QUESTION.

The House of Lords met on Monday at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the answers of the judges to the questions put to them by their lordships, with respect to crimes committed by persons supposed to be of unsound mind. At the hour appointed for meeting there was a full attendance both of peers and judges. The King of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge were present; and among the peers were noticed Lord Brougham, Lord Cotterham, Lord Campbell, Lord Wynford, Lord Melbourne, Lord Kenyon, Lord Redesdale, and many others. Prayers having been read, Mr. Justice Maule, at some length, but in so very low a tone as to be almost inaudible in the gallery, stated his reasons for differing with his learned brothers on the bench, with respect to the questions which had been submitted to their consideration. His lordship was most clearly of opinion that they were questions which the judges of the land ought not to be called upon to answer.—The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas then proceeded to read the opinion of the judges on the questions submitted to them. Those questions the judges had most attentively considered; and with the exception of his learned brother, Mr. Justice Maule, they were unanimous in their opinions. The first question alleged crimes committed by persons afflicted with insane delusion, in respect of one or more particular subjects or persons; as, for instance, where at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, the accused knew he was acting contrary to law, but did the act complained of with a view, under the influence of insane delusion, of redressing or revenging some









AFFRAY AT ASCOT.

It will be recollected that some three or four seasons since a desperate affray took place at Egham races between the privates of the 45th Regiment, then quartered at Windsor, and the hordes of thimblerriggers and other thieves who are the invariable frequenters at gatherings of that character. The thieves, however, at that time, got considerably "the worst of it," and ever since that period the same fraternity, whether at Egham or Ascot, have omitted no opportunity of getting up a row when an opportunity has offered with any of the privates belonging to either of the two regiments in garrison at Windsor, who may be permitted by their respective Colonels to visit the races either on Egham-mead or at Ascot-heath.

On Thursday week several of the privates of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, and nearly half of the privates comprising the 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, had leave of absence to proceed to Ascot. In the course of the day several soldiers got robbed and plundered (having only themselves to blame for their folly) by hundreds of thimblerriggers with which the course swarmed in all directions. A considerable number of rows, upon a minor scale, consequently occurred during the day; but, the police being present, these comparatively little *emeutes* were soon suppressed. In the evening, however, shortly after seven o'clock (the police having been just with-

drawn in consequence of the departure of all the respectable portions of the visitors), a quarrel took place between a private in the Life Guards, who was quietly leaving the course, and a Gipsy, which ended in a fight, and in the Gipsy (who was the aggressor) getting a deserved thrashing. This was the signal for the assembling of some 300 or 400 keepers of thimblerrig-tables, whose numbers were quickly augmented by a large accession from the hordes of Gipsies "in camp" at that portion of the heath. A desperate conflict then ensued between these parties (who began the affray) and the soldiers belonging to the Coldstream and the few who were on the ground attached to the 2nd Life Guards. The soldiers were all unarmed, while their opponents were well supplied with the sticks used for the snuff boxes and other formidable weapons. A wooden fence or paling, however, being close by, enabled the soldiers to procure some sticks in their defence; and, after conflict, which lasted for nearly an hour (during which time many of the Gipsies and low vagabonds were deprived of their weapons, which were turned against themselves), the red coats came off the victors, but not until the limbs of several on both sides had been fractured. One strong and powerfully-made Gipsy, known as King Jemmy, had his arm broken between the wrist and elbow, and his jaw severely fractured. Several bystanders, who took no part in the affray, got knocked about by the thieves, who managed to effect several robberies in the immediate neighbourhood.



SCENE FROM THE "WINTER'S TALE."

The "Winter's Tale" being one of the six dramatic selections made by Mr. Macready wherewith to conclude his career of management at Drury-lane, so far as the present season is concerned, we have had a scene engraved from that play, which may now, perhaps, be not inappropriately introduced at a time when the public are considerably interested in the whole subject of his administration and farewell. The scene is that wherein *Paulina* draws the curtain and discovers the statue. She is speaking to *Leontes* of *Hermione*.

*Paul.* As she lived peerless,  
So her dead likeness, I do well believe,  
Excels whatever yet you look'd upon,

## MADAME PERSIANI.

This amiable lady and most accomplished artiste is an interesting instance of how far the *mens divinus* transcends all other gifts of mere physical force or charm. Not that we would say her natural powers are inferior or even mediocre (for where ever was vocal organ so tasked by an unbounded fancy, and shown to be so obedient to its wildest dictates), but that in science, grace, powerful portraiture of character, be it grave or gay, romantically sentimental or familiarly cheerful, *Persiani* stands alone *à force d'esprit*. Genius-lit, there is no difficulty which presents a gloom to her; no labyrinth "of the hidden soul of song" which she cannot easily explore; nothing which

Or hand of man hath done; therefore I keep it  
Lonely, apart: But here it is: prepare  
To see the life as lively mock'd, as ever  
Still sleep mock'd death: behold; and say, 'tis well.

[*Paulina* undraws a curtain, and discovers a statue.  
I like your silence, it the more shows off  
Your wonder: But yet speak;—first, you, my liege.  
Comes it not something near?

*Leon.*

Her natural posture!—  
Chide me, dear stone; that I may say, indeed,  
Thou art *Hermione*: or, rather, thou art she,  
In thy not chiding; for she was as tender,  
As infancy, and grace.

she touches with her magic wand that does not freshen into new beauty,

Like fairest flow'rs of morn, that yet more fair,  
'Neath Hebe's dewy kiss expand their bloom.

Many of our first-rate vocalists have risen from comparative nothingness in the art by slow advancements to their present high station; but *Mdlle. Tacchinardi* blazed forth a musical comet at once, and has been magnifying upon our sense every nearer approach she makes to us. To give a list of the *rôles* which show her powers off to the best advantage would be as endless as those powers themselves; suffice it to say that whatever is high in the musical art has

an additional elevation bestowed upon it by the treatment of this great *cantatrice*—that she is the bigot of no school—that her style is engendered between head and heart, and that if ever the singing-women of *Osiris* were celebrated in *Thrace* by the name of the *Muses*, *Persiani* deserves a similar compliment at our hands.

A short sketch of the brilliant career of this extraordinary vocalist will not, we are sure, be uninteresting. *Mdlle. Tacchinardi* is the daughter of the celebrated tenor of that name, and was born at Rome on the 4th of October, 1812. Not destined by her father for the profession which she has since so adorned, her *début* was owing to accident rather than design, for it was in consequence of a principal singer's sudden illness at Leghorn that "*la jeune Fanny*," good-naturedly undertook a part in "*Francesca di Rimini*," which crowned her with such unequivocal success that it was no longer deemed advisable to withhold her from pursuing *une carrière où elle entraînait, pour ainsi dire, en souveraine*. Shortly afterwards she signed an engagement for the opera at Padua, from which she repaired to Venice, where *Pasta* was then singing; and in a little time *la petite Pasta*, as she was *surnommée*, became not only the rival of that celebrated *cantatrice* but the favourite of the Venetian public.



MADAME PERSIANI.

In the spring of 1833 she visited Milan, attended by the same brilliant success; thence proceeded to Rome, where, in the winter of 1834, two operas were expressly written for her; subsequently to which, her fame spreading over all Italy, she was hailed with rapture at Florence, Naples, Genoa, Pisa, &c. During her stay at Naples a circumstance occurred which we cannot forbear quoting, in the same language, too, in which the interesting dialogue took place:—"En 1835, un soir qu'elle venait de chanter dans '*Lucia di Lammermoor*,' partition écrite exprès pour elle, comme elle était occupée à revêtir son costume du second acte, une femme entra dans sa loge. Après quelques compliments prononcés d'une voix attendrie, 'Ces beaux cheveux sont-ils bien à vous, madame?' dit en souriant l'inconnue à la cantatrice. L'admirable chevelure de Madame Persiani résista à la main curieuse qui s'y jouait; l'inconnue ajouta, 'Eh bien! puisque je n'ai pas ici de couronnes de fleurs à vous offrir, permettez-moi de vous entresser une avec vos cheveux.' Cette inconnue était Madame *Malibran*." Our space precludes the possibility of relating a hundred similarly interesting anecdotes coupled with this amiable and accomplished *artiste*; we must, therefore, for the present forego the pleasure, and briefly state that having, despite all her modest fears to the contrary, finally established her fame at Paris, in October 1837, in "*La Sonnambula*," she has continued since that time to delight all hearers wherever "she wends her tuneful way," on the Continent or here, in public or in private life.



G.G.

A.P.

## MADAME GRISI.

With the portrait of *Persiani* we give another of *Grisi*, good in everything, but *par excellence* the heroine of "*Norma*," in which cha-



acter[*she* here appears before the reader—even as she shone in all the fiery splendour of her genius, on the stage of her Majesty's Theatre a few nights past. Grisi has quite individualised the magnificent part of *Norma*. The grand priestess—the passionate, abandoned, jealous woman—the agonised mother—the prostrate child of sin—she is each and all by turns; and as she warms up to the poet's creation and moulds her spirit to the changing phases of the beautiful drama, you see with admiration how gloriously versatility may be taught to blend with power in a delineation of the varying passions and creations of the erring human heart. The truth soon breaks upon you that Grisi is a great actress—fiery, impetuous, stormy; or in pathetic so appealing, as to spring the fount of tears. You want her history? You know it. It is the wild dramatic story of a passionate life, it resembles her acting. But why follow it beyond the stage—that stage whereon she walks as one fresh from the temple of Genius, with the wand ready to thrall the spirits of her audience; with the voice that might “charm down angels from their spheres,” rich, full, voluptuous, rife with soul and melody, and in its beauty and freshness more eloquent than Wisdom's self?—So does Giulia Grisi triumph in her mystic art.



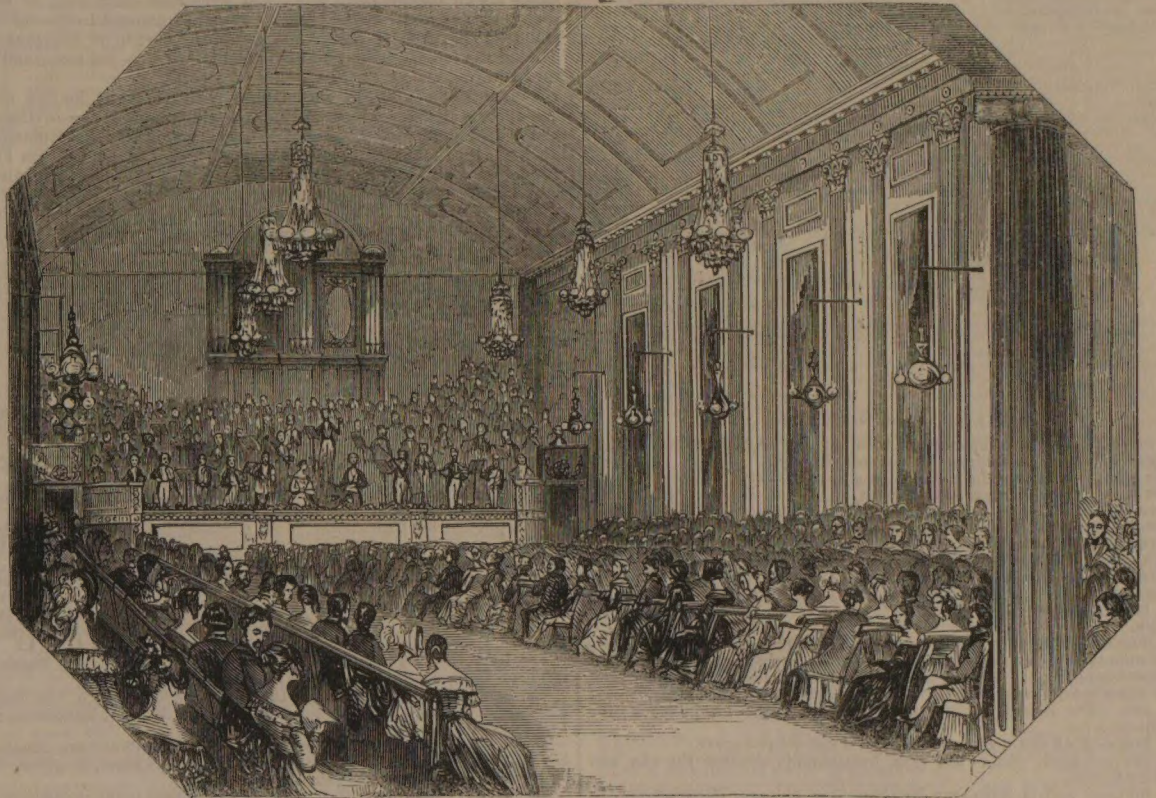
THE MOROCCO ARABS AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

LEAPING, vaulting, and posturing and other dangerous exhibitions of this kind, have usurped the regular-built drama at the Victoria Theatre where a troop of Morocco Arabs are now performing, whose feats are nightly received with shouts of surprised delight. The performers are twelve in number, “chequered in bulk as in brains,” from maturity to boyhood: the majority are stoutly framed, but two or three are slightly made; and all have extraordinary suppleness of frame and limb. Their feats include leaps akin to flying, national dances, and evolutions of the “impossible” order. They vault over a line of twelve persons with as much facility as Gulliver cleared the hills of Lilliput; and their double summersets are apparently as easy as those of the shafts of a windmill: indeed, they resemble so many “aerial machines.” But, probably, their most surprising feat is that of forming a column or pyramid by four piled up, as in the engraving, the stoutest and tallest occupying the place of the base; besides which, he bears another Arab around his waist, and one upon

each shoulder, whilst the topmost figure can touch the proscenium curtain. We assure the reader that their entire performances are worthy the attention of all who woo the wonderful.

Previously to their arrival in this country, this troop performed for some time at the Cirque-Olympique, at Paris; and a French journalist observes of their pyramid feat: “They have built pyramids

of stone, of granite, of marble, and I know not what; but it was reserved for our age to build pyramids of human flesh and blood. The base, as you see, consists of feet in flesh and bone; the entresol has the shoulders for its reel; and so on, the second, and the third story; the Cirque-Olympique alone arresting the height of the building.”



HANOVER-SQUARE CONCERT ROOMS.

Now, when the Philharmonic and Royal Ancients are fast exhausting the number of their brilliant *réunions*, when the gay concert season is busily drawing to a close, when “harp and voice” are soon to grow silent in the “halls of Tara,” we take the yet lingering opportunity of presenting to our readers two varying aspects of these magnificent *salons*, the one affording a *coup d'œil* of some bright assemblage gathered in accordance with the improving musical taste of the times, and the other exhibiting the “full front” of that magnificent orchestra which has made the Philharmonic Society the boast and glory of the musical world.

These same Hanover-square Rooms are the arcana of a mysterious temple, and many and beautiful and powerful have been the worshippers within its walls. Here are held many of the gay subscription assemblies of the London season—and here the stately and aristocratic ball of the Royal Academy holds its fancy court. What a blaze of wondrous loveliness have we seen there—the blood of high nobility coursing through delicate veins, and speaking in the eye—in the cheek—upon the brow—telling of the pure high breeding of a lofty race—a race more lofty and more lovely than any other in the world! But Music is the true genius of these halls—the concert is their lawful revelry, and to an annual round of musical celebration—*soirée* and *matinée*—are they devoted as sacredly as was ever patriot to the altar of country. In these rooms enthusiastic assemblies have heard evoked the genius of some of the finest spirits of the age. From that orchestra Paganini, with almost unearthly presence, enthralled hearts and souls with the magician power of an instrument, oracular with strength and beauty, and poetry, at his touch alone! There Liszt flooded the raptured sense with wonder and delight as he opened up the stores of Genius—and in marvellous and gushing harmonies seemed, with an almost hallowed inspiration, to improvise the very music of the spheres. There Malibran and Sontag, Catalani and Pasta; Persiani, Grisi, Dorus Gras, have again and again given forth melody to the greedy ear, so tuned and modulated, and eloquent with life and passion, as never seemed the human voice before. There reign too—in greater number and variety—the secondary spirits of sound and song—spirits inferior, but still of high influence and far repute. *Par exemple*—you pause before that orchestra, and

presto the soul of *buffo* parody calls the laugh to your lips. There is John Parry, the modern Mercury of the Comic Muse. Or relapsing back into the “mood serious,” you may have clear sonorous Staudigl or Harry Phillips, or Miss Hawes, or Miss Birch, or any of

The dear delightful creatures of the day,  
Who charming sing, or exquisitely play.

Who are you dons of the orchestra, who wake those musical interpreter's of the composer's soul, which, in a hundred eccentric forms, make picturesque the raised throne of the musicians? Well, they are all men of note. As conductor you see Tom Cooke, or Bishop, or Moscheles, or Sir George Smart—

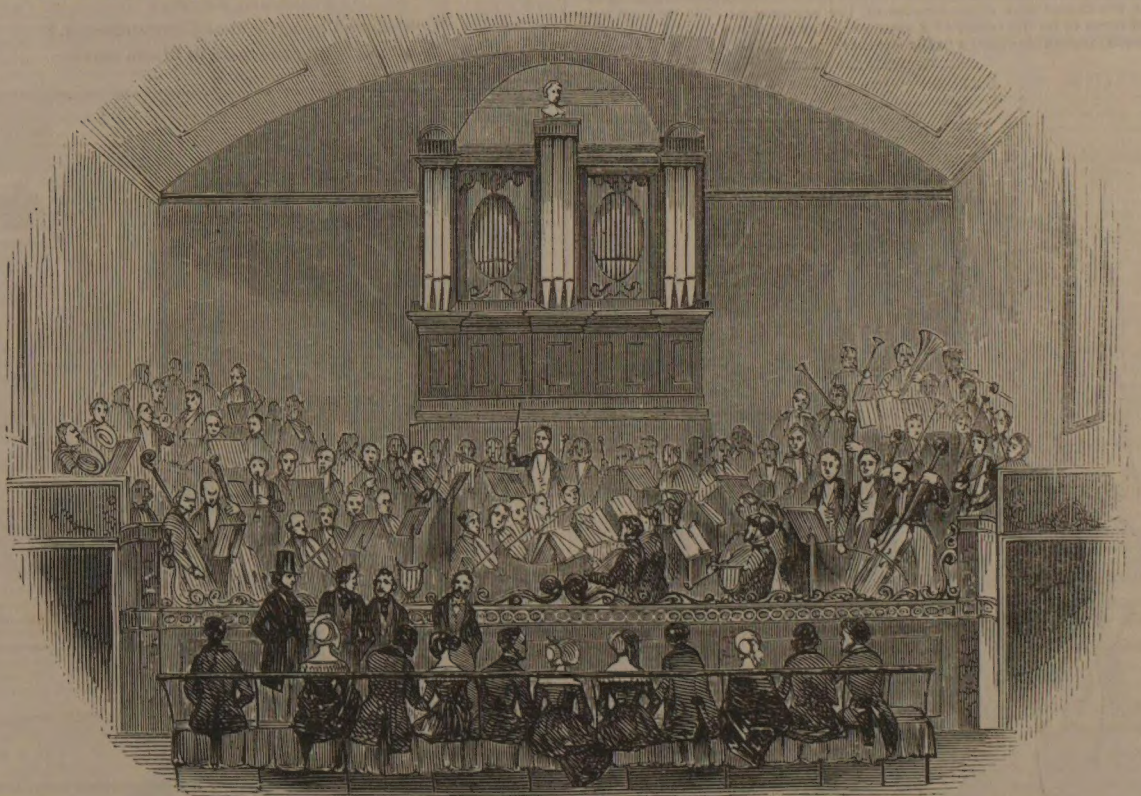
That same Sir George Smart O,  
Who played the concerto,  
With his four-and-twenty fiddlers all of a row—

when Ingoldsby, in ballad metre, celebrated the ceremony of the coronation. Then in the band behold the veterans Linley and Dragonetti, and behind them, hosts of talent—such talent as our dilettanti are accustomed to hear from the little regiment which Costa musters in such orderly strength in the little pit between the stalls and stage of her Majesty's Theatre.

Now, turn from the orchestra to the company, and see what a graceful assembly you have. Peer curiously among them, and ten to one but you discover people of renown—great critics, or men of literary fame—artists, professionals, and musical amateurs. There is always something bright, cheerful, and exhilarating about the atmosphere of the Hanover-square Rooms, and often are they honoured with the presence of royalty. The Queen and Prince Albert are not unfrequent visitors at the Ancients; and the Duke of Cambridge is often in the royal box, bestowing loud and hearty approval upon the meritorious performances of those who

Woo the flattering favour of the crowd.

Some of the highest personages in the realm, too, are among the conductors of the Ancient Concerts—the heads of the nobility and the Church. The last Philharmonic meeting was held on Monday last, and a notice of the performances will be found in another part of our paper.



ORCHESTRA OF THE HANOVER-SQUARE CONCERT ROOMS.

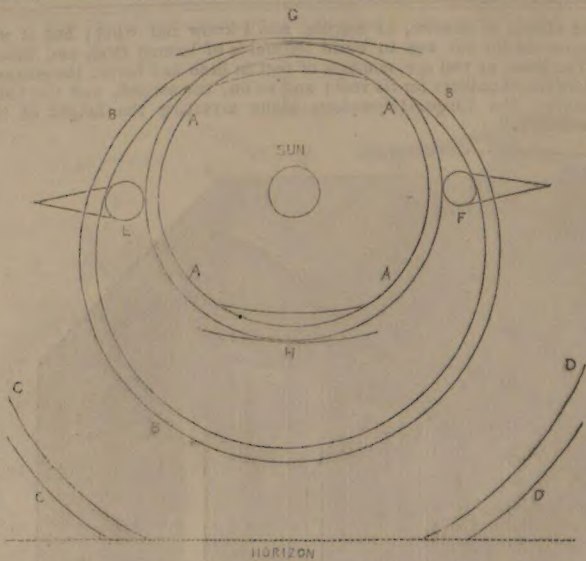
THE WEATHER.—Monday and Tuesday were somewhat sombre and cold, the effect of a north-east and east wind, but there was no rain, and vegetation was rapidly recovering the effects of the late excess of moisture. On Saturday and Sunday the thermometer was so high as 69 and 70 in the shade; and on Tuesday it had fallen to 53. Wednesday (the 21st of June), was the longest day in the year. So far we have seen little of summer. Let us console ourselves with the Christian philosophy of the poet:—

“If in the year's advance no genial joy is found,  
The year's decline shall compensation bring  
If resignation waits, and faith abound.”

Sir Edward Sugden (the Irish Lord Chancellor), on coming into court the other morning, remarked that the weather was getting very warm. “Yes,” was the reply, “it is almost '98 in the shade!”

DEATH OF EARL CATHCART.—This nobleman expired on Friday last, at his residence, Cartside Cottage, Renfrewshire, in the 88th year of his age. The deceased earl was a General in the army, Colonel of the 2d Life Guards, Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Scotland, Governor of Hull, &c. &c. He has left a family of four sons and three daughters (the youngest of whom is 40 years of age), and is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Lieutenant-General Lord Greenock.





PARHELIA, OR MOCK SUNS.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following of two parhelia, or mock suns, as seen at Derby, on Friday last, June 16.

The morning was very fine and hot; sky clear of clouds, except a few thin linear cirri; barometer gradually falling; at 9 A.M. it was 30.04 inches; thermometer, in shade, 64 deg.; wind, a slight breeze from the E.

P.M. 3h. 10m.—Thin linear cirri passed overhead, and met in E. and W.; few cumuli in S.; wind N.E., light. I first noticed a very brilliant ring, AAAA; its colour was pale silver externally; internally it was darker, and rather yellow. The diameter of this ring was about 40 deg.

The mock suns, E and F, touched AAAA on each side. They threw out rays, horizontally, opposite the sun, and were slightly tinged with prismatic colours.

3h. 15m.—Another ring, BBBB, appeared, touching AAAA at G. These rings were of the same colour. There were very bright lights at G and H, brighter than the mock suns E and F. These lights had their upper and lower edges nearly straight, and at their sides gradually faded away.

3h. 20m.—The ring AAAA was still very brilliant, though the mock suns had disappeared.

3h. 25m.—Mock sun E again visible, but F did not re-appear.

3h. 33m.—E again throws out rays, horizontally, opposite the sun, and was very bright.

3h. 36m.—G and H were even brighter than before. Thermometer, in shade, 74 deg.; barometer, 30.03 inches; wind E., light.

3h. 37m.—An inverted rainbow, CCDD, appeared: it had all the seven colours, the red inmost. Mock sun E was of a red colour. Linear and comoid cirri overhead, which met in E. and W. Cirri rose in W.

3h. 55m.—The same, except that CCDD had vanished.

4h. 5m.—Mock sun E was very red; rings A and B had nearly vanished; the lights G and H were brighter than ever.

4h. 30m.—Nothing was visible except G and H, which were almost as bright as the sun itself; these continued till five o'clock, when they began to grow faint.

5h. 10m.—All had disappeared. Sky, clear of clouds, except few cirri.

9h.—Very warm evening. Thermometer, in shade, 63 degrees; barometer, 30.03 inches; wind, N.N.E., light.

Throughout, the sun remained unaltered.

The lower part of the ring, BB, and of the rainbow, CD, was fainter than the other parts. The upper parts of the rainbow faded gradually.

From another Correspondent.—At Boston, June 16th, 2h. 30m. P.M., was seen a halo round the sun, with prismatic colours on the N.E. and S.W., and a much larger circle, well defined, of a pale white, having the sun in the S.W. of its circumference. The interior of the halo, except the sun's disc, was of a much darker colour than the surrounding atmosphere. The centre of the larger halo was very near, if not in, the zenith.

Another correspondent thus describes the phenomenon, as seen at Louth. The day was ushered in with a very light breeze from the eastward, and a particularly transparent haze or vapour. About ten o'clock, there was seen a splendid halo, or circle, several degrees in diameter, round the sun, and which shone so brightly, that the space inclosed by this concentric circle appeared darker than any other part of the heavens. To the north of this circle another was formed of an elliptical character, well defined, bright, but not so broad as the original halo; its southern circumference passed through the body of the sun. There was afterwards formed, still further north, considerable arcs of two other circles, which intersected each other at the north extreme of the second circle, and were of similar breadth. The intersection of these reflected so much of the solar light, as to be taken, by some, for a faint parhelia, or mock sun. The prevailing colour of the circles was that of amber. To the east of the whole, but considerably elevated, were observed portions of a rainbow, in its proper colours, but so slightly curved, that the hemisphere described by it, could it have been seen, would have embraced the largest portion of the visible heavens; indeed, so straight were they apparently, that some conceived them to present the extraordinary spectacle of an inverted rainbow! The figure of the clouds or vapours which filled the sky was that of the stratus or striped kind, and seemed inclined to dispose themselves into circular forms also, and to do homage to so strange appearance as that with which the sun was accompanied while careering in mid-heaven. The spectacle continued until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when it was absorbed, and the sky put on its usual appearance, and the spectators were left to speculate on the causes and consequences of the phenomena; the rational concluded them to be the result of a change in the atmosphere, and indicative of a more favourable change in the weather.



PORTRAIT OF GENERAL MUSTAPHA BEN-ISMAEL.

General Mustapha-ben-Ismael, who was killed at four o'clock in the previous afternoon, at twenty-five or thirty leagues within Oran, at El-Biada, near Kerroucha, in a slight affair of the rear of the army. Mustapha was on his return to Oran, with the booty taken by him in an engagement on the 19th of May, when, in passing through a forest, upon the territory of the Flitas, he was attacked by some Arabs in ambuscade, by one of whom he was shot in the breast, and instantly fell from his horse. A general panic seized the 500 or 600 cavalry who accompanied him; and such was their want of feeling, that they fled and left the body of their old general to the enemy. It is stated that Abd-el-Kader mutilated the corpse of Mustapha, and carried his head in triumph among the tribes who yet remained faithful to him.

Mustapha-ben-Ismael was eighty years of age; he had been in the French service since 1835, and commanded one of the most active and important divisions. He was appointed field-marshal on July 29, 1837; and commander of the Legion of Honour on Feb. 5, 1842. The loss of this faithful and gallant soldier will, doubtless, be severely felt by the French army.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Shoreditch has been convened for the following purpose:—"To consider the propriety of petitioning the Bishop of London for the appointing two curates, not Puseyites, to do duty at Shoreditch Church, during the permitted absence of the vicar on account of ill health, so that the remnant of a large congregation may be retained, and the noble edifice well filled with the ancient families which have been induced to leave in consequence of the Puseyism lately introduced."

Rumour asserts that a communication of a decided character in reference to the Rubric and Ritual of the church has been made to a right rev. prelate by Government.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. John Fawcett, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Waddingworth, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. J. L. Harding has been instituted to the rectory of Littleham, in the diocese of Exeter.

The Rev. Thomas Cross Peake, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the rectory of Hallaton and Blaston. St. Michael's, Lincolnshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Calverly John Bewick.

The Rev. H. Victor has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Emsworth, Hants.

The Rev. John Meade, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the united rectories of Newton Purcell with Shelsworth, near Bicester, Oxfordshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. Lloyd.

The Rev. John Charles Wharton, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the vicarage of Gilling, Yorkshire.

The Rev. Wm. A. Wilkinson, M.A., curate of Wentworth, has been appointed to the incumbency of the new church at Elsecar, Yorkshire, on the nomination of the Earl Fitzwilliam.

The Rev. Charles Edw. Kennaway, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Anderson, B.D.

The Rev. J. W. Sproule, M.A., has been appointed to the ministry of Portland Episcopal Chapel, Bath.

The Rev. Edward Whitley, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been nominated to the incumbency of Summer's Town Episcopal Chapel, Wandsworth, Surrey.

The Rev. William Gardner, M.A., has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Coalville, Leicestershire.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—A meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held at their chambers in St. Martin's-place on Monday last. Certificates of the completion, enlargement, &c., of churches and chapels in 10 parishes were examined and approved, and warrants were issued to the treasurer for the payment of the grant awarded in each case.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—A meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the erection of the statue to the Duke of Wellington, and the column in memory of Nelson, took place at the Mansion-house on Saturday last. There were 18 individuals present, amongst whom were the Duke of Rutland, Sir Frederick Trench, Mr. Charles Barclay, Mr. A. K. Barclay, Mr. John Henshaw, Mr. Poynder, Mr. Simpson, Alderman Lucas, &c. &c. The Lord Mayor was called to the chair. It was moved that the subject of the appropriation of the surplus metal presented by Government to the city, for the city statue of his Grace, should be postponed; an amendment was proposed that the surplus metal should be handed over to the West-end Wellington Statue Committee, when nine hands were held up for, and nine against, the amendment. The Lord Mayor would not vote, and the question remains *in statu quo*.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 27.

WHITE. BLACK.

Q takes Kt ch K to Kt sq

Kt ch K to Q B sq

Kt to Q Kt 6th ch K to Kt sq

Q to Q B 8th ch R takes Q

Kt mates

or,

Q takes Kt ch Q interposes

Q takes Q ch Kt to Kt sq

Kt ch K to B sq

Kt to K B 8th disc ch K moves

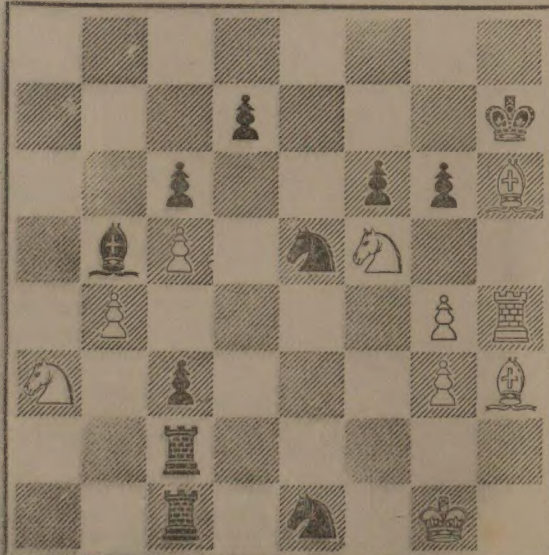
Q mates

PROBLEM, No. 28.

(Contributed by a friend at Constantinople.)

White to move, and mate in fifteen moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The solution in our next.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—We have to report the arrival of a very moderate supply of wheat of home produce up to Mark-lane this week; yet, owing to the improvement in the weather and the favourable accounts relative to the growing crops, the demand for that description of grain has ruled excessively dull, at a decline of from 1s to 2s per quarter. Foreign wheat has met a slow inquiry, and must be considered 1s per quarter lower. In bonded parcels no business has been transacted. Barley and malt have supported their previous value. Good sound oats have sold freely, on full terms; but in other kinds little has been doing. Beans, peas, and flour are unaltered.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 4590; Barley, 680; Oats, 3740; and Malt, 4030 quarters; Flour, 3380 sacks. Irish: Oats, 1720 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 2400; and Barley, 940 qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 52s; ditto white, 52s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 50s; ditto, white, 46s to 56s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; mashing ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 18s to 22s; Troughal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; mangel, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; bolvers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 42s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s;

ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—In canary seed a steady business has been transacted this week, at full prices; but otherwise the demand has ruled inactive.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 38s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s to 48s; hempseed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s to 5s 3d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 42s to 42 1/2 per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, 410 to 410 10s; ditto foreign, 47 to 47 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45 5 to 46 5 per ton; canary, 75s to 84s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread are from 7d to 7 1/2d; of household ditto, 6d to 6 1/2d for the 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 11d; barley, 27s 3d; oats, 18s 6d; rye, 30s 7d; beans, 29s 4d; peas, 29s 7d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 9d; barley, 27s 6d; oats, 17s 11d; rye, 29s 10d; beans, 27s 7d; peas, 29s 2d per quarter.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; Barley, 9s; Oats, 8s; Rye, 11s 6d; Beans, 11s 6d; peas, 11s 6d.

Tea.—On Thursday public sales of about 15,000 chests of tea were held. Although the attendance of buyers was rather numerous, the biddings were far from spirited. Green teas supported their value, but black sorts had a downward tendency.

Sugar.—There has been a moderate quantity of sugar disposed of this week, yet holders have remained firm, and full prices have been obtained without difficulty.

Coffee.—This market has been in a dull state since our last, and the rates of Ceylon have again declined.

Rice.—This article is inquired for, and nearly 10,000 bags have sold on full terms.

Wool.—The public sales have been well attended, and the prices obtained have been quite equal to those noted in the previous auctions.

Potatoes.—About 1000 tons of potatoes have arrived in the Pool this week. The demand is, on the whole, inactive, at prices varying from 40s to 100s per ton.

Hops.—The appearance of the bine being on the improvement, the demand for all kinds of hops is heavy, and the quotations have fallen from 2s to 6s per cwt. Present rates vary from 4s to 4 1/2 per cwt.

Oil.—This market still rules heavy, but prices are supported.

Tallow.—The trade are cautious buyers, and the market has a dull appearance. 41s 3d is the value of P.Y.C. on the spot, and 42s for delivery in the last three months.

Smithfield.—We have had a large supply of each kind of fat stock on sale this week, while the general demand has ruled heavy, at a reduction of 2d per 8 lbs.—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s; lamb, 4s 4d to 5s 2d; veal, 3s to 4s; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—There has been very little doing in these markets, and the rates have a downward tendency.—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 4d; mutton, 3s to 4s; lamb, 4s 2d to 5s; veal, 3s to 4s; and pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8lbs, by the carcass. ROBERT HENNING.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

More confidence has been exhibited in the money market during this week than has for the last fortnight been the case, and the attention of capitalists has been again, in some measure, directed towards the present state of the Consol market. We, in our previous numbers, have reported a decline to a considerable extent generally, in all descriptions of British National Securities; and we, at the same time, stated that this effect had arisen from a combination of causes. One of these, however, has been removed by the favourable alteration in the state of the weather again giving hopes that the damage done to the growing crop, if any, may yet be remedied, and that the exportation of money in exchange for foreign food may be therefore rendered unnecessary. Of the considerable decline, therefore, which a few weeks ago occurred in the Consols, some portion has been again recovered during this week, and should the weekly quarterly statement of public revenue be only moderately favourable, it is confidently expected, on the English Stock Exchange, that activity will soon be restored in this branch of the money market, and that prices will again reach the high rates at which they were so lately quoted. The abundance of unemployed money, as confidence increases in the value of the Consols being at all events maintained, will soon, to a certain degree, find a channel for investment in our funded debt, and give a favourable tone to all descriptions of public securities. Some purchases have likewise been made of Exchequer Bills, by which the premium which they bear has been to a certain extent improved.

The Share market the demand is also again exceeding the supply, more particularly for Railroad Shares, and the value of those of the leading lines is consequently improving. The advance in those of the Birmingham and London is between two and four pounds per share, and every appearance certainly exists of their again speedily reaching the high quotations which they so lately commanded. In the Great Western and South Western more business is doing at rather higher prices. The force of money is thus producing these favourable results in the Share market.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange, Spanish Bonds have continued to attract the principal attention of the jobbers, holders, and speculators. The conflicting information from the Peninsula has created considerable fluctuations in the prices of these Securities during the progress of this week. At one time the Three Per Cent. Bonds had fallen to 25s. Portuguese converted Bonds are stationary at 41s, and they attract, in a very slight degree indeed, the public attention. Dutch Stock continues to command high prices, the Fives being saleable at par, and the 2 1/2 Stock being worth about 54s. Belgian Bonds are not pressed at present much in the market, and they cannot be purchased, to any extent, under 103, 104. Brazilian Bonds are not readily saleable at 72, the refusal of that Government to enter into a commercial treaty with England not being considered, in the money world, as an act of positive wisdom. Chilean Bonds can be readily disposed of at 95, whilst those of Colombia are as low as 25, and Mexican are only worth 29. On the Bural Exchange, last foreign post day, the rates of the foreign exchanges were again rather more favourable.

In Commerce we have little alteration to notice this week. In the manufacturing districts the workmen are well employed, and fairly paid in the production of goods from silk, wool, and cotton, chiefly for the completion of orders for China, India, and our colonial possessions in America. To Europe, likewise, some quantity of various descriptions of goods continues to be forwarded, and, as speculation was never at a lower ebb than it is just now, all these operations are for legitimate purposes; and consequently manufacturers have not, for several years past, been in a more healthy position than they are at the present time; for, with the exception of the iron trade, they are eminently prosperous.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 190	India Stock, 266 1/2
3 per Cent Reduced, 94 1/2	Ditto Bonds, 62
3 per Cent Consols,	Ditto Old Annuities,
3 1/2 per Cent Reduced, 101 1/2	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3 1/2 per Cent, 100 1/2	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 15d. 6d. pm.
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 5d. pm.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, pm.
Jan. 1860, 12	Bank Stock for Opening
Oct. 1860, 12	India Stock for Account,
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Account, 94

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian, 5 per cent, 103	Spanish Deferred,
Chilian, 6 per cent,	Dutch, 2 1/2 per cent, 55
Spanish, 3 per cent,	Ditto, 5 per cent, 100 1/2

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 paid), 55 1/2	Ditto Loan Notes ( paid)
Cheltenham and Great Western ( pd),	London and Birmingham ( )
Eastern Counties ( paid),	Ditto New Shares ( paid),
Ditto New ( paid),	London and South Western ( p)
Ditto Debentures	Manchester and Birmingham ( paid),
Great Western (65 paid),	South Eastern and Dover (50 paid), 25 1/2
Ditto New Shares (50 paid),	Ditto Scrip (25 paid),
Ditto Fifth ( paid),	York and North Midland (50 paid),
London and Brighton (50 paid) 53 1/2	Ditto New Shares (20 paid),

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

BANKRUPTS.—J. WATKINS, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, draper.—C. STATES, Southampton, hotel keeper.—F. MARKBY, Peterborough, common brewer.—C. CLARK, Tower-street, Westminster-road, baker.—S. NAPPER, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars, general dealer.—J. L. GRAY, Jernyn-street, St. James's, tailor.—R. BURTON, Wood-street, Chesapeake, silk warehouseman.—J. ROWE, Blomfield-street, Marylebone, ironmonger.—A. CARTER, Lower Thames-street, ship and insurance broker.—J. ATKINS, Birmingham, jeweller.—W. COOKE, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.—G. W. TRAVIS, Sheffield, builder.—R. BOULTON, Ellersburn, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—R. WADDINGTON, Boston, Yorkshire, grocer.—T. W. DAVILLE, Sheffield, stag scale cutter.—J. FROST, Bristol, baker.—J. HARTFORD and W. W. DAVIES, Bristol, and Ebb Vale and Sirhowy, Monmouthshire, iron masters.—T. HUXLEY, Tunstall, Staffordshire, tailor and draper.—J. L. BENNETT, Shifnal, Shropshire, chemist and druggist.—R. PRICE, Warrington, Lancashire, dealer in coals.—R. BROWN, Sunderland, butcher.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. M. LUCKIE, Large, Ayrshire, plasterer.—D. PEACOCK, Dundee, wood merchant and innkeeper.—J. PROVAN, Brownknows, Cadder, Lanarkshire, farmer.—W. T., and J. MINNES, Glasgow, joiners and cabinetmakers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—W. TOWNLEY, carriage broker, 5, Church-row, Aldgate.

BANKRUPTS.—J. MEE, baker, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire.—T. HOBBS, potter, Nettleden, Oxfordshire.—A. ELAM and H. ELAM, gunsmiths, Oxford-street.—J. BAYLIS, jun., and J. RAYLIS, crape manufacturers, Gutter-lane, Chesapeake.—G. JACKSON, upholsterer, Hertford.—H. L. BECKER and J. L. BECKER, calico printers, Manchester.—I. WARD, house decorator, Devises.—J. GARSDEN, cloth dresser and finisher, Halifax.—J. BROWN, broker, Liverpool.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar for the Week ending June 20, 1843, is 36s. 0 3/4 per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

At Connaught-place, the Lady Mildred Hope, of a daughter.—At Avonhurst, Warwickshire, the Hon. Mrs. Woodmass, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Edinburgh, Henry Davenport, Esq., son of Rear-Admiral Sir Salisbury Davenport, C.B., and K.C.H., to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late J. Durie, Esq., of Astley Hall, county of Lancashire.—At Highgate, Theophilus Levett, Esq., to Henrietta, daughter of Rev. J. Tempier, Rector of Teigngrace.—At Lincoln's Inn-fields, R. Frith, Esq., of Kennington, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late T. Radburn, Esq., of the E. I. House.—At Remington, the Rev. F. H. Maitland, of St. Peter's, Walworth, to Emily, daughter of the late J. Wood, Esq., of Harleyford-place, Kennington.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Evan Nepean, chaplain to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, John Robert, eldest son of Edward Edwards, Esq., of Woburn-square, to Mary Augusta, only child of the late William Gold, Esq., of her Majesty's Customs.—By the Rev. James Veitch, minister of St. Cuthbert's parish, according to the Presbyterian form, Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart., Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire, to Jane, second daughter of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart.—At Barnbarroch, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. A. McCulloch, Sir James John Reid, Member of the Supreme Council of Justice of the Ionian Islands, Mary Bellah, daughter of the late Robert Thorne, Esq., of Barnbarroch.—At Bedale, Durham, by the Rev. Reginald Courtenay, the Rev. A. Hammond, to Harriet Charlotte, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir John P. Beresford, Bart., K.C.B.—At Witton-Wear, Durham, Anthony L. Maynard, Esq., eldest son of J. C. Maynard, of Harley Hall and Skinsgrove, York, Esq., to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of George Hutton Wilkinson, of Harperry Park, Durham, Esq.

DEATHS.

In Manchester-square, after a few hours' illness, Captain A. J. Caldwell, only son of Sir James Caldwell, K.C.B.—At Clapham, Surrey, on the 19th instant, Mrs. Howard Johnson at the advanced age of 102 years.—At Waterstock, Oxford, William, eldest son of W. H. Ashurst, Esq., in his 36th year.—Sarah, wife of Michael Joseph, Esq., of South-street, Finsbury-square, in her 75th year.—At Strathley House, Berkshire, Mary, the wife of W. Foster, Esq., in the 77th year of age.—At the Bridge of Allen, Monmouthshire, the Rev. John Henderson, minister of Carmunack.—At the Manor of Belhvie, Aberdeenshire, the Rev. J. A. Forsyth, LL.D., minister of that parish.—At the house of Mr. Handley, surgeon, Davenport, Jane, only surviving sister of the late Rev. Richard Solloway Skilern, vicar of Chipping Norton, Oxon.—At Ilfracombe, in the 81st year of her age, Mary, relict of the late Rev. J. Blackmore, rector of Combarnie.



*Advertisements cannot be received after 7 o'clock on Thursday evening.*



**C**HILDREN and INVALIDS.—CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—Light, Strong, Easy, and Safe. The best and cheapest collection of Children's Chaises, Waggon, and other Children's Airing Carriages. Invalid Wheel Chairs and Spinal Carriages. About a hundred Invalid Chairs, new and second-hand, every plan, studious of comfort to invalids, from the cheapest to the most expensive makes.

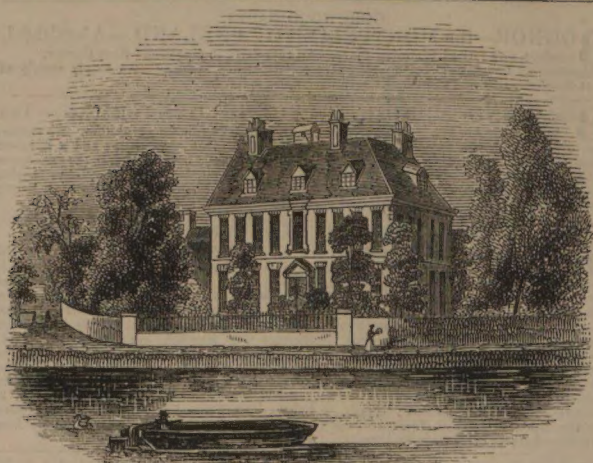
May be had at greatly reduced charges. On Sale or Hire, INGRAM'S manufactory, 29, City Road, Finsbury-square.

**R**EADING and TURNER, on introducing their newly-invented Elliptic-eyed Needles, beg to call the attention of their Friends to this peculiar improvement, which, in addition to the advantages of recent inventions, possesses this important desideratum:—the eye needs to work with more freedom, and to be threaded with greater facility, than hitherto manufactured. A decided superiority has been effected, by regularly tapering and tempering the point of this needle, which prevents the possibility of its being broken by the receipt of many stamps, by Reading and Turner, from their Needle and Thread Manufactory, Redditch; or by their Agent, L. G. Banks, No. 1, Abchurch-yard, and William-street, City, London.—N.B. To prevent fraud, a small label is affixed to the neck of every quarter of a hundred, which reads thus:—"Warranted the genuine Manufacture of Reading and Turner, Redditch."

"My Dear Friend,—I received the box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, you so kindly sent me for which I beg you to accept my best thanks. They could not have come more opportunely as I was suffering considerably from indigestion at the time. I immediately commenced taking the pills, and found great benefit in a few days. I have taken them, subsequently with the same effect, which induces me to believe that they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in indigestion. A friend of mine has found them of great utility in an obstinate liver complaint. If my recommendation can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you please. I am, my dear friend, yours very truly, DAVID HARRISON."

**PARR'S LIFE PILLS** are sold wholesale by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Fenchurch-street; Sutton and Co., Row Churchyard; Mottershead and Co., Manchester and J. and R. Rimes and Co., Edinburgh; and retailed by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 1d. 2s. 9d., and family packets 11s. each. Full directions given with each box.—Beware of Imitations.—Observe that round the sides of each box of the Genuine Medicine is pasted the government stamp, on which is engraved, in WATER LETTERS on a RED ground, the words "**PARR'S LIFE PILLS**." Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition.—Observe, also, that the signature of the sole proprietors, T. ROBERTS and CO. is printed on the directions wrapped round each box.





NORMAL SCHOOL, AT BATTERSEA.

This establishment was formed about three years since, by two private gentlemen; and, aided by some small contributions, it has been supported by them at their own expense till the present time. It is to this establishment, in conjunction with two others, that Government has appropriated a part of the funds devoted to education; the which, in addition to other causes, has made it just now especially an object of attention. The building is of the time of Queen Anne, and is a roomy red brick house, on the banks of the Thames, in the town of Battersea. It is placed in the midst of a spacious garden of about five or six acres in extent, which serves for the agricultural instruction of the pupils. The number of teachers which can be accommodated in the establishment at one time is between 40 and 50, who are trained for the purpose of becoming masters of village and workhouse schools. The course of study includes history, grammar, composition, geography, writing, drawing, mechanics, chemistry (especially agricultural), music, and a complete and accurate knowledge of the Bible and the general history of the church, and of the doctrines of the Church of England especially. The whole period desirable to spend in the establishment is about three years; though from various causes few of the teachers have been able to remain so long a time. The different professors of the establishment have been selected with discrimination; and the head of the literary department is a clergyman of the Scotch Episcopal Church. The Honourable and Rev. R. Eden, the vicar of the parish, has also constantly concurred in and assisted the views of the founders of the institution, and afforded them the use of the village school, to enable the teachers in training to obtain a practical knowledge of their duties. The number of masters who have already been sent out from this establishment is considerable. The small room on the ground floor to the left of the engraving, will be regarded with some interest as being that in which in February 1840, Mr. Hullah first delivered a lecture on his system of teaching music. In this room also was first taught in England the system of drawing designed by Dupins, from models; and which is now almost as much followed in Exeter Hall as the system of music. One portion of the school grounds is laid out as a small botanical garden; and another is devoted to a gymnastic apparatus. The pupils also are regularly drilled by the gymnastic teacher of the Duke of York's Asylum. The school has been exceedingly healthy ever since its establishment. Most of the pupils have been supported gratuitously, but a portion have paid for themselves at the rate of £32 12s. per annum, which includes all expenses. It is right to say, that neither of the gentlemen who have so much assisted in the forming and in continuing this establishment have the slightest pecuniary interest in upholding it; on the contrary, we know that, through their philanthropic and unwearied exertions, they have incurred considerable pecuniary loss.

#### NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



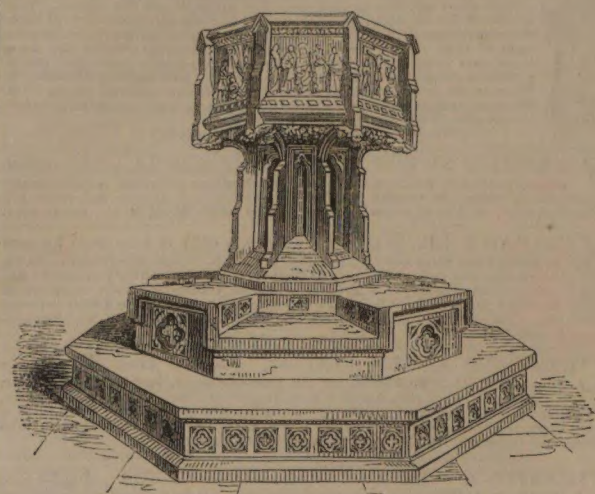
THE OLD LONDON WALL, TOWER HILL.

Above is represented the only considerable portion of the old City Wall which now remains; it is behind the houses in Trinity-square, Tower-hill, and bounds the western side of a plot of vacant ground in George-street, on which it is proposed to build a church and schools. The length of the extant wall is about 50 feet, and its height from 20 to 25 feet. It is faced with masonry in regular courses, and shows, occasionally, layers of Roman bricks, especially in the lower part on the east side (recently exposed to view by the removal of some vaults and sheds), where they are seen to occur at regular intervals. At the north angle, the wall has been strengthened and coped with brick, and is, consequently, in tolerable repair. The proposed removal of this interesting memorial of antiquity has occasioned a correspondent of the *Times* to remark, that "monuments of this description become historical evidences, nationally important; they are continually found to be of the greatest service when tracing those changes in our state and manners which time is constantly effecting; they are links in a great chain which, once lost, can never, by any means, be replaced; and they serve to connect forcibly the present and the past."

The City Wall may be distinctly traced on the southern boundary of the churchyard of St. Botolph, at the back of Bull-and-Mouth-street. Hence it proceeded due east across Aldersgate-street to Aldersgate, whence it continued, in the same direction, perhaps, about 200 feet, where it formed an angle, and had a curious bastion. It then went rather to the north-east of Falcon-square, eastward of Castle-street, where it is now, or was lately, standing, externally incorporated with the walls of the houses, in the cellars of which it is still to be traced, the stone being very smooth, massive, and perfect; thence it proceeds, and exhibits remains in the churchyard of St. Giles, Cripplegate. This course of the wall is shown in a plan drawn by order of the Corporation of London, to ascertain the extent of the Great Fire of

1666, and now preserved in the Comptroller's Office at Guildhall. The ancient metropolis, surrounded by the wall, appears to have included only an area which forms not a tithe of the present whole.

At a recent meeting of the Institute of British Architects, Mr. G. Godwin at the request of several members of the Society of Antiquaries, drew the attention of the Institute to the threatened demolition of the above portion of the London Wall; when the Marquis of Northampton, who was in the chair, suggested that the two societies should confer on the subject, and by presenting a joint memorial attempt to save this fragment of olden time from destruction.



FONT, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

In the account of the consecration of this beautiful church we omitted to state that the fittings and appointments of the interior are of a handsome and costly description. Thus: the communion-plate of silver gilt is very massive; the flagon is surrounded by the eleven Apostles, with their names, and appropriate Scripture texts, in old characters; the lid is surmounted by a figure of St. Paul; the handle is a branch of vine; and the spout a pelican feeding her young with her own blood. The offertory dish is very large and beautiful, and is covered with appropriate devices; and the chalices and patines are in equally fit taste.

The font, of which we annex an engraving, is of Caen stone, and is of beautiful design, its entire height being 5 feet 8½ inches. The font is of octagonal form, the panels, or exterior sides, being divided by buttresses, the upper and projecting portion of each of which rests upon an angel, and each angel either has its hands clasped, or holds a shield or book, bearing some symbolical device corresponding with the subject of the panel immediately preceding. Under each panel there is a boss, representing some plant answering to the subject on the panel. The supporting shaft consists of eight mullioned arches and as many buttresses, placed upon two steps, decorated with mullions.

This beautiful font was sculptured by Mr. Charles Physick, 10, Gower-street North, Euston-square; it cost £100, and it has most liberally been presented to the church of St. Paul by the Rev. D. A. Beaufort, of Portman Chapel.

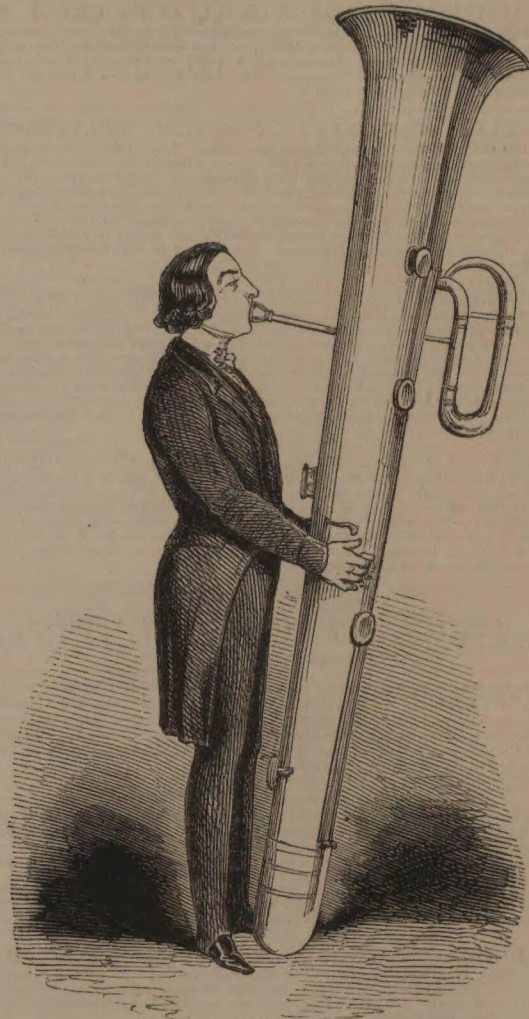


POST-OFFICE, BOSTON, U.S.

We this week give our readers a pictorial view of the American agency of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, which is situated in State-street, Boston, opposite the Post-office, where Brother Jonathan counts newspapers for the royal mail steamers by the "cartload," and letters by the "bushel," as the *Boston Bulletin* expresses it.

We have been furnished with a few statistics of the number of copies of English reprints sold in Boston, the "modern Athens" of America, by a single house, and they will show our readers the value of an international copyright law. It will be perceived that the works which have commanded the most extensive circulation are by English writers, who have not received a penny from these transatlantic pirates. Could we look into two or three of the largest publishing houses in New York and Philadelphia, the fountain heads from whence flow tens of thousands of every important English work, at unprecedentedly low rates, the result of our observation would astound every Englishman. But we must be content to give the following information, which we received from a friend now residing in Boston. He is a gentleman connected with the press, and is well informed on the subject of which he speaks. He states that at the principal periodical *depôt* in Boston the following works, among numerous others, have been sold by the single copy to the extent given, as follows—of Dickens's "English Notes" twelve thousand copies were sold in three days—the best edition at one shilling, another at sixpence, and the cheapest at threepence sterling! "Martin Chuzzlewit" is republished by several houses in different styles, one edition is sold at sixpence sterling per part, another at threepence, and the cheapest, in a newspaper, at one penny halfpenny, and many thousands have been sold of each edition, in fact it is now reprinted in nearly all the American newspapers. Sheridan Knowles's "Secretary" was reprinted at New York in twelve hours after the steamer Great Western arrived at that port with the first copy, and it was sold at threepence sterling. Alison's "History of Europe" is republished in sixteen parts, in a good style, at one shilling each part; as also "Brand's Encyclopedia," in the

same style and at the same price. These valuable works have an extensive sale. "Zanoni," by Bulwer, was the first English work reprinted in the United States in a cheap form, and ten thousand copies were sold in a few days in New York, and Messrs. Redding and Co., at Boston, sold seven thousand in one week at sixpence sterling each! "Morley Earnstein," by James, followed at the same price, but was not so extensively sold. Borrow's "The Bible in Spain" was republished complete for one and threepence sterling, and had a very large sale. All the most popular English works are reprinted at the same low rates. The "Edinburgh Review" is reprinted and sold for one shilling, and "Blackwood's Magazine" for ninepence sterling, and thousands of copies are sold. The whole of the "Family Library," which contains valuable copyrights, has been reprinted and sold for one shilling per volume. It is said that at least fifty thousand copies of every volume have been sold in the United States. Our own journal, the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, is got up in such an expensive form that the Yankees cannot reprint it, and the American artists would not attempt to copy our fine engravings: we are, therefore, secure against a reprint. A few copies only of the first numbers were sold in the States, merely because they were not ordered, but recently agents at Boston have taken a regular weekly supply of three hundred copies, or fifteen thousand copies per annum, which is a large circulation for what is there considered an expensive journal; and it may be well so called, when we compare the price here of a standard English work with that of the American sixpenny reprint! These statistics will show our Government the importance of an international copyright law with the United States. If one house at Boston, a city containing only about one hundred thousand inhabitants, can dispose of from five to ten thousand copies of every English work, it is easy to make a general estimate of the total number of copies sold throughout the United States. Probably the sales would average, on different works, ten, twenty, thirty, and even fifty thousand copies!



THE "GIANT" OPICLEIDE, WITH A NOTICE OF MONS. PROSPERE.

"Bring me a hundred reeds for my capacious mouth," might have been appropriate enough in the days of Polyphemus, but, rely on it, a love-sick giant of our times would give vent to his complaints by the aid of a "monster ophicleide."

Let not our readers imagine that the instrument our artist has placed in the hands of M. Prospere is exaggerated in size, such being in truth about the relative proportions of himself and the gigantic ophicleide manufactured expressly for the purposes of the Birmingham Music Hall. When seen the other day by the audience at the Hanover-square Rooms slowly ascending, as it were from out of the floor, among the gentlemen of the orchestra, considerable consternation arose, some imagining that, as steam is now made to do everything, they were about to witness a novel application of its powers to the manufacture of "sweet sounds," by means of some machine of which the funnel was the first part introduced to their notice. But when Prospere stepped forward, and, boldly grasping the brazen pillar, proved that one small mouth could bring out its mighty tones, merriment and delight took the place of surprise, and perhaps dismay.

The powers of the ophicleide have been so fully illustrated in the metropolis and the principal cities of our country by the subject of this notice that we will now quit the instrument and address ourselves to the man. Though still young his life has been mixed up, however humbly, with various stirring events in the history of his country. Jean Prospere Guivier was born at Wilna on the 19th of March, 1814. His father was one of the numerous prisoners taken by the Russians in the disastrous retreat from Moscow, and did not recover his liberty till the final conclusion of peace, when he returned to France, bringing with him the young Prospere, then about five months old. At a very early age the lad joined the band of the 44th Regiment of the line, and as there were five brothers of them, all in the same corps, and all musicians—the identity of name leading to some awkwardness—he adopted one of his christian names for surname, and, dropping the Guivier, has since been known as M. Prospere. He accompanied the French corps d'armée, which was to act, if need be, in conjunction with the allied fleets, against the Turkish and Egyptian forces in that struggle for the independence of Greece which was settled by the battle of Navarino; and Prospere was present at that action on board the Scipion, as the troops had not then disembarked. He afterwards formed one of a small suite attached to the person of General Trezel, and in that capacity travelled over the greater portion of the Morea. He was then too young to be enthusiastic about temples and statues, but entertains a most perfect recollection that all that related to the commissariat was most detestable. On his return to France he studied for two years at the Conservatory at Paris, his instrument then being the horn, no class having been formed for that on which he has since been so successful. He has now been about two years and a half in England, and those who have the pleasure of knowing him would be loath that he should quit us. Few would imagine, on seeing that grave face in the full blow of its seriousness, when just about to commence a solo, what a mass of mirth, and "quips and cranks," and all sorts of bedevilment lies beneath. As composers shall hereafter enable him to unfold the powers of the ophicleide, so greater popularity will be in store for him as an artist; as a man, his popularity is only bounded by the limit of his acquaintance.

A journal of Auch states, that, on the journey of the Princess Clementine and Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg through the department of Côtes du Nord, the axle-tree of their carriage broke at Jagon. A delay of some hours was found to be necessary, and, unfortunately, the accommodation of the place was but indifferent. In this dilemma a poor Government employé offered the royal pair an asylum, which was gladly accepted. On leaving the town they graciously expressed their satisfaction at his hospitality, and left a sum of money for the poor.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 138, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, June 24, 1845.